PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,184—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	18th Dec.
B.M.CALEDONIA	7593	W.B.Andrews	25th "
			1898.
† CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule	8th "
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th "
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7593	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	5787	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7593	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	6787	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7593	W. B. Andrews	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Milda	5,005	13th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	H. Mills.	3,326	24th Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Seapoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 13, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,254	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY by all routes and Steamers, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Special Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Cr. in Bombay does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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Handbook of information, free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 23rd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BEZWADA," 5,001 tons, about 24th Dec.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

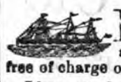
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

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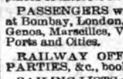
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	30th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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F. HEYER, Agent,
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Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to groupings.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission	17 0
on Horses Bought or Sold	10 0
Examination and Certificate	5 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	2 8
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

are making a SPECIAL SHOW of GOODS suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

to which they invite SPECIAL ATTENTION

SELECTED PARCELS SENT ON APPROBATION.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.
DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES IN HANDSOME CASES.
ENTREE AND BREAKFAST DISHES.
TRAYS AND SALVERS.
BREAKFAST AND DINNER CRUETS,
In great variety.
AFTERNOON TEA SETS.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
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TEA & COFFEE SPOONS & FRUIT & JAM SPOONS IN CASES.
TANTALUS LIQUEUR FRAMES.
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CABINET PHOTO FRAMES AND SCREENS
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XMAS CRACKERS. All the Latest Novelties, by Tom Smith. At all prices, ranging from 12 As. to Rs. 6-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD, FORT, BYCULLA AND CUMBALLA HILL.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

ALL our Various Departments have been most completely replenished with all

NEW STOCK

MOST MODERATELY PRICED

So as to have a speedy sale during this Festive Season.

INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

XMAS TREE DECORATIONS

	Rs. as.
Chinese Lanterns ..... from	0 12 to 1 4
Bunches of Grapes ..... each	2 8
Vine and other leaves, frosted ..... doz	0 8
Toy Flags ..... each	0 2 to 0 12
Silk Flags (Natural) ..... each	0 12
China Vases (filled with Sweets) ..... each	0 12 & 1 8
Glass balls, etc. ..... each	0 4

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., FORT AND BYCULLA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 80·23 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°C amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the ST. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to one of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

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BEYNON'S DISINFECTANTS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sanyle Powder in 2 lb. tins	0 8	Perchloride of Mercury	4 0 lb.
" Liquid per gallon	3 0	Black Oxide of Manganese	2 0
Carbolic Acid per gallon	2 12	Permangate of Potash	125 0
" " Powder 10 per cent.	6 8 cwt.	Manganate of Soda	65 0
" " 15 per cent.	9 12	Naphthaline Crystals	56 0
Cloride of Lime	20 0 cwt.	Carbolated Creasote	3 0 gallon

Condy's Fluid, Terebene and other Patent Disinfectants in Stock.

BEYNON & CO., ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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	Rs. a.
ACCOUNT BOOKS, in great variety, for household and business-purposes	1 0
HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS and other Forms, a pamphlet containing specimen rulings of useful forms, with hints on book-keeping, etc.	1 0
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Uniform price one rupee each, or fourteen annas each for 6 or more at a time.

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11. LEDGER ABSTRACT, summary of Ledger transactions, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
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13. PROPERTY BOOK, details of property, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 100.
13A. PROPERTY ON LOAN, account of articles borrowed and lent, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
13B. LIST OF PURCHASES, a simplified form of No. 13, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
14. SERVANTS' BOOK, wages account, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
15. DHOBY BOOK, list of articles given out for washing, 10 a page, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 25.
16. REMITTANCE BOOK, letter form for remittances, with trefoil for acknowledgment, size 8 1-2 in. by 13½ in. pages 100.
16A. REMITTANCE BOOK, letter form for remittances, without trefoil, size 5 1-2 in. by 13 1-4 in. pages 100.
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18. ADDRESS BOOK, record of addresses, size 6 1-2 in. by 8 in. pages 104.
19. VISITING LIST, records of calls paid and received, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 25.
20. LIST of ENGAGEMENTS, record of appointments fixed, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 20.
21. DIARY, daily record of events. Unlimited space for each day's entries, size 6 1-2 in. by 8 in. pages 200.
22. MEMO. of RENTS, Premiums, etc., record of items falling due and paid. size 13 1-4 in by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.

NOTICE is hereby given that SORABJEE JAMSEDJEE SODAWATERWALLA, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, mortgage, loans, lien or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 4, Mumnum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to such claim and the same shall be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Station, containing by admeasurement 1384 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 78, 208, 209, 211 and new No. 11977, and new survey Nos. 193-1944 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Esaji Mooeaji, on on towards the West partly by a water channel and partly by a water pipe of the Tulsi Tank, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Record de Pinto.

Bombay, 20th Dec., 1897.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL, AND MALVI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GANESH GOPAL RALLEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

LAKSHMAN VENKATESH RALLEY.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 20th day of December 1897.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL &, MALVI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	31
Foldets	50	28	16

Spectacles and Foiders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, side cups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY EVENING
MONS. GEO. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
NEW MARIONETTES.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM!
SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCES CROWDED!
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 P. M.
GRAND XMAS MATINEE.
Also on Boxing Day at 4 P. M.
NO PERFORMANCE ON XMAS DAY.
DON'T FORGET THE FINEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.
Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICE Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Natives only 8 annas.
CHILDREN Half Price.
Military and Navy half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 seats.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9-15.
Carriages at 11-15.

HARRY DENT, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. F.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA, Agent.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain E. PIZZERELO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 20th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON and Co., Merchants, Steamer and Insurance Agents, and Agents for THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY Co., Ltd., THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY Co., Ltd., and THE KOHINOOR MILLS Co., Ltd., intend REMOVING their Offices from Elphinstone Circle to WALLACE'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, on the 1st January, 1898.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

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Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

GREAT LAXITY in the interpretation of the term "in advance" being observed by a large number of Subscribers, whose remittances are made at periods entirely at variance with the intention of the expression when the terms of Subscription were framed, notice is now given that Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance. The utmost "grace" allowable in future to Subscribers who continue their subscription from term to term will be, in the case of Half-yearly Subscribers, one month; Quarterly Subscribers, a fortnight; Monthly Subscribers, a week.

Timely notice will be given to every Subscriber (excepting those who order the paper for definite periods) of the approaching lapse of the term for which his subscription was originally registered; and in the absence of any intimation that he desires to discontinue his subscription, it will be assumed that he elects to remain on the register for a further term.

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PACKETS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS OUR

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containing 6 and 10 cards respectively are daily sold by Hundreds.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET OUR ONE RUPEE PACKET

containing 6, 8, 9, 12, 20, 25, 40 and 50 respectively

CONTAINS TEN TIMES THE VALUE.

sepcial packets for children for four and six annas

AN EARLY CALL IS REQUESTED.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION PLANT. 2 Boilers, 2 Dynamos, 2 Engines Switch Board complete.

Apply to the SIRDAR'S Agency, Apollo Bunder.

TENT FOR SALE.

1 Jubbulpore Single Pole Tent 16 ft. square with 2 ft. bhools, interior 16 ft. by 20 ft., Bathroom attached. Cost Rs. 780, new in February last...Rs. 350
1 Servants' Pal 10 ft. by 10 ft .....Rs. 50
1 C. O.'s Cabul Pal 9 ft. by 8 ft .....Rs. 60
1 Necessary Tent.....Rs. 25

W. J. MORISON, I.C.S., Sholapur.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Roath Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, etc., India Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th December, also on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st December, and 1st and 3rd January, 1898, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

I THE Undersigned hereby notify that I have CHANGED the name of the s. s. PEKIN belonging to me to s. s. JUBEDA.

HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, for the ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the ARMY and NAVY STORES, at Rampart Row.

The Drawings, Specifications and Schedule of quantities and Rates can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Gosling and Morris, Architects, where forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and no Tender will be received later than FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MAJOR HILDEBRAND, Army and Navy Stores, Apollo Street, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4 per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Frs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board, C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

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BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

RS. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20.....Rs.	10 0 0
25..... ,,	11 0 8
30..... ,,	12 4 8
35..... ,,	13 12 0
40..... ,,	15 10 0

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If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sums accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water 8-11m., 9-47a. Low water, 2-50m., 2-49a.
Matriculation Examination result.
Departure of Transport Nubia.
Prize-distribution, St. Peter's Schools, Mazagon, by Lady Sandhurst, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting at the Gymkhana for a Polo Pony Fund, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Olympian Club's entertainment, 9 p.m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Sandhurst for Mahableshwar, 11-30 p.m. (Railway time).
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

THE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.—The signature to the letter under the above heading was given as "Kalabhai Nathubai," instead of "Kalabhai Lallubhai."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Dare Salam, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per s. s. Sirsa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 23rd instant.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 35, *vis.*, 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

THE NEW SHERIFF.—At a general meeting of the Bombay Borah Girls, held on the 9th instant, the following resolution was passed amidst great rejoicing:—"That this club expresses great pleasure at the appointment of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. P., to the honoured post of the Sheriff of Bombay, and conveys its heartfelt thanks to Government for the same, while congratulating Mr. Adamjee on the great honour done him, and that an evening party be organised to celebrate the occasion.

INDIAN POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—We give with our to-day's issue a circular embodying the opinions given on different occasions by distinguished men, such as Sir W. Hunter, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Justin Macarthy, and others, as regards the political movement led by the educated Indians. Whatever may be the difference of opinions as to this important movement, there can be no doubt that the compilation is instructive and suggestive.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindu widow, named Suckoo, aged twenty-two years, residing with her sister at Girgaum, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a pen-knife, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning. The woman, it appears, had been suffering from fever for the past two months, and was said to have been slightly deranged in her mind. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination she was found to have sustained an incised wound about half-an-inch in length.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	With Merry Voices Singing...Arr Mallandaine
Overture	Bijou Burlesque
Fantasia	Paul Jones
Valse	Gouttes de Rosee
Duet (from 2nd Act)	Regoletto
Polka Frangaise	Tams Parole

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of November last, there were 110 bullocks, 28 horses, and 19 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 90 bullocks, 33 horses, and 33 dogs were admitted, and 93 bullocks, 43 horses, and 20 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Five cases among bullocks, 1 case among horses, and 13 cases among dogs proved fatal during the period. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—20 horses, 42 dogs, 3 parrots, 1 goose, and 1 swan.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1898-99.—Mr. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, has given notice, as required by section 100 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books for the several wards of the city for the year 1898-99, and that the said ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector. Notice is also given under section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in the Commissioner's Office on or before the 15th January next.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—It has been very cold here for the past five or six days. Cold wind sweeps over the town and makes it very uncomfortable.—People going into Ahmedabad from affected areas are subjected to detention for a week. A second-class passenger who arrived here told a pathetic story in connection with subjection to the disinfecting bath at Anand junction. "We all," he said, "were administered bath at 8 o'clock in open air, and females and children actually shivered from excessive cold, and they could not speak a word owing to their teeth chattering. No clothes are left dry so as to cover one self with. Besides there is much difficulty in obtaining pass. One has sometimes to stay for 36 and 54 hours in the event of late delivery of a pass." He concluded by saying "Can none do anything in the way of doing away with this bath in the open, which is more or less injurious to the health as it brings chills and fever? Every scrap of clothing is washed without regard to its value, and entreaties to the contrary are ineffectual."

A DISHONEST VISITOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Fakeena Pandoo, a reputed thief, was charged by Inspector Walton with theft of a gold nose-ring, of the value of Rs. 6, the property of Savitha, a woman, residing at Chickalwady. The accused, it appears, was acquainted with a relative of the complainant and used to visit her occasionally at the complainant's place. About noon, on the 16th instant, he went to visit her, and while the complainant was in an inner room, the accused picked up the nose-ring, which was placed on a box, and left. When the complainant missed the article, she reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested at the Two Tanks on the following day, and the stolen ring being recovered from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 2-14. The accused offered to redeem the article by paying Rs. 1-12 if the complainant promised to pay the balance and to compromise the matter. The woman declined to do so unless the accused paid the whole amount to redeem the article. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, this evening, at 4-30. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Dr. Alice Van Ingen will be elected member of the society. (3) Dr. J. A. Da Gama will read notes on the following:—The treatment of postpartum hemorrhage; the treatment of the hour-glass contraction of the uterus with retention of placenta; the administration of strychnine in the second stage of labour; poisoning by star-anise; the treatment of the carbuncle of diabetes; fracture of the orbit and complete atrophy of the optic nerve; laceration of the capsule before counterpuncture in the operation for morganian cataract; some observations about the iridectomy in cataract operations and the treatment of the prolapse of the iris after the operation; treatment of severe cases of entroplum; complications after the removal of bordeolum; gummata in the brain diagnosed by the ophthalmoscope. (4) Dr. R. M. Kelapasi will show the micro-organisms of plague, cholera, and relapsing fever, the three prevailing epidemic diseases in Bombay and their cultures.

THANKSGIVING MASS, COLABA CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Sunday last was a gala day to the Catholic residents of Colaba of the jurisdiction of his Lordship the Rev. Dr. Antonio Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun, the occasion being the celebration of a mass in honour of St. Francis. The decorations in the church reflected credit on the decorators, Messrs. Farrao and A. M. Albuquerque. The flags, which were specially made by the subscribers of this devotion, are objects of beauty. Precisely at 9 a.m. Divine service commenced. After the Gospel, the Rev. Fr. Continho delivered an impressive sermon to the congregation. The church was densely packed with the pique of the community in particular and others. A Band composed of amateur players and singers from Bandora sang Bordesse Mass, which was well executed. The service terminated by the rendering of the Sanctum Ergo.—Immediately after the service there was a solemn reception to his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa. His Excellency's arrival was announced by the Band playing a march. On his Excellency alighting from the carriage he was warmly received by his Lordship, who escorted him to the church, where a special service was held.

A HINDU SCIENTIFIC INVENTOR.—Prof. Shankar Abaji Bhise, well-known in Bombay, England, and America, and president of the Bombay Scientific Club, has just been awarded a prize by the Society of Science, Letters, and Arts of London, for the invention of a machine to automatically and accurately weigh and deliver from bulk in required quantities powdered or semi-powered materials, such as sugar, flour, etc. The London Society of Science, etc., advertised a prize for the invention, and in response to the advertisement there were several competitors, and the invention of Mr. Bhise gained the award, as it was declared by the judges as the most practicable and simple for the purpose. The advertised prize was of ten pounds sterling; but as his device proved more useful in embodying other mechanism for ready adjustment of measuring parts and registering quantities, and defeating those delivered, the society is about to increase the prize, as is stated in a letter from that body, to the professor. The society has also conferred on him the dignity of a Fellow by an election held recently in London. His testimonials are of a high order, and his performances as an illusionist and thought-reader have elicited in England and America the encomiums of eminent men of science. In 1894, in Bombay he was presented with a gold medal at the hands of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, at a meeting of some of the leading citizens of this place held to do honour to this young scientist.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. ANDREW'S PARISH SCHOOL, BANDORA.—Last Sunday, his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, accompanied by his Excellency Joas Pedro Cuchembuk Villar, Governor of Damaun, presided at the above distribution of prizes. The Parish School contains children younger than 12 years of age, both boys and girls. The accommodation was insufficient, as a very large number of persons attended. The St. Victor's Band played during the intervals. The entertainment commenced with a play entitled "Justice of Solomon," followed by the "Violet Flowers." The plot of the latter was very interesting. Princess Marguerita losing her infant son, Crezar, who became a flower boy, was sold to an old widow, and afterwards was found by his Royal mother. Both the girls and boys acted very creditably. The following report was read by the Rev. P. H. Henriques:—"We close the year with 72 pupils on the rolls against 70 of last year. It is with pleasure we attest to the regular attendance and good behaviour of our children, and in spite of the late re-opening of the school in April, instead of January, owing to the plague, we are glad to say that our teaching staff by their zeal have succeeded in completing the prescribed course of studies. We thank them for their energetic and faithful discharge of duty, and more especially Mr. P. Albuquerque, who has been teaching the English division. Revd. Dr. T. C. Henriques, D. D., Ph. D., D. C. L., Vice-Rector of Damaun Seminary, and Revd. W. Saldanha examined the school, and gave a very creditable report. Though we appealed last year to the general public of Bandora, and especially to this parish, to give their support in improving the status of our school, which would certainly prove beneficial to them, our appeal was not so generously responded to as we had anticipated. We require requisites and a suitable school-house. The Bishop of Damaun's prize has been awarded to Miss M. Alvares, and that of Mrs. Julia D'Aguiar to Miss N. Barreto. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun at the conclusion gave a learned address on education, treating it as a science of various elements which are necessary to develop a full man. He also thanked the Revd. Mr. Henriques for his zeal and good efforts in the cause of education among his parishioners at Bandora. The entertainment closed with the National Anthem.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A PECULIARLY ATROCIOUS MURDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HUSSANIA VALAD SULTAN AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F.C.O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in October last, convicted the three accused of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. D. A. Idgunji appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the three accused were charged with the murder of one Cholia bin Kalappa under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Cholia's body was found in a well within the limits of Kadspur. The corpse had been cut up into eight pieces, tied up in a sack, and thrown into the well. After a while two of the witnesses came forward and testified to their having been eye-witnesses to the murder. It appeared that in October, 1896 Cholia, who had been at one time the boon companion of Hassania, gave important evidence against him in a case in which he was charged with retaining stolen property. Hassania was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The conviction was, however, reversed on appeal. Hassania seemed never to have shown himself openly after his release in his native village; and there was much evidence to show that he plotted the murder of Cholia and the police patel. The co-accused Raja and Alli, who were his friends, also seemed to have had grudges against Cholia, and together they arranged for his murder. The mutilation of the corpse showed that it was an act of revenge. Hassania seemed subsequently to have established a reign of terror in that part of the country. He was finally arrested by the police with the aid of a large body of villagers. Seeing no way of escape, he plunged a dagger into his abdomen without, however, inflicting upon himself a mortal wound. Before he was caught, he waylaid a witness in the case, and but for the counsel of another man, he would probably have treated him in the same way as he had treated Cholia. He limited himself on this occasion to cutting open the corners of his mouth for three-quarters of an inch, in order, as he subsequently put it, that the man might have a bigger mouth wherewith to give evidence against his friends, Alli and Raja, who were then already in custody. The Sessions Judge convicted the three accused and sentenced them to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Second LL.B. examination was declared last evening at the University. Out of 182 candidates who had presented themselves for the test, 74 were declared successful: 2 in the first class and the rest in the pass class. The Judge Arnold Scholarship has been awarded to Vyankatesh Govind Sane. Byramji Nowroji Sanjana has secured the Judge Spencer Prize. Jivanji Hormusji Chahevalla has carried the Muncherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

First Class: Sane Vyankatesh Govind; and Byramji Nowroji Sanjana.

PASS.

Advani, C Bulchand	Mahajani, R Vishnu
Agashe, Moro Bhikaji	Metha, M Narayanbhai
Ajinkya, Vinayak Ganesh	Modi, Amritlal Vardhman
Akhund, W M Hasanally	Mono, Vinayak Govinda
Apte, Staram Vishnu	Munshi, Hiralal Mansuklal
Badami, S Purshottamdas	Nanal, Binakar Ramchandra
Bagal, Khande Gopal	Nanavati, Manilal Keshavlal
Bakshi, V Chhotalal	Nazir, Rustam Cuvarji
Baldev, Devshi Jutha	Nerurkar, Vishnu Sitaram
Bapat, Vaman Vishvanath	Parekh, Amritlal Motilal
Bhagat, V Shankar	Parekh, Mohanlal Chunilal
Bhat, B Bhavanishankar	Parekh, G Uttamram
Chahevala, J Hormasji	Parvate, Govind Krishna
Dandekar, Gopal Krishna	Patel, Jehangir Rustomji
Datar, Shamu Govindrao	Patel, Motilal Shivabhai
Dave, Kashiram Sevakram	Patwardhan, R Vishnu
Desai, M Tribhowandas	Pradhan, Govind Balvant
Deshmukh, G Balkrishna	Pradhan, Govind Vasudev
Dyahadi, Y Sadashiv	Rajadhyaksha N Krishnarav
Ghoda, M Ravishankar	Saldanha, Jerome Antony
Gupte, Damodar Madhav	Sapre, Rajaram Sadashiv
Hakim, Ardeshir Dossabhai	Shalani, Gurdassing Jotsing
Hardikar, Ganesh Hari	Shiveshvarkar, N Atmaram
Jadhav, B Vithoba	Shroff, Hormasji Dadabhai
Javeri, M Chunilal	Talmaki, Shripad Subrao
Kapadia, Motilal Kanji	Thakore, Dhirajlal Keshavlal
Kaprekar, N Bhikaji	Tr-asurywala, J Jehangir
Kelkar, Krishnaji Hari	Trivedi, Uttamlal Keshavlal
Khare, Madhav Vishnu	Trivedi, V Girjashankar
Kher, G Mahadeo	Vachha, Jamsetji Dossabhai
Kotak, H Bhavan	Vakil, Chhaganlal Dayabhai
Kolhatkar, S Krishna	Vakil, Mankilal Harilal
Kothare, M Ramchandra	Vasvani, T Dayaram
Lentin, Byramjee Ratanji	Vora, Harilal Bhimji
Limaye, Narayan Hari	Wadia, M Cursetji
Madan, Ardesir Merwanji	Manubhai Nanabhai

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE Bombay Foxhouuds will meet:—

On 21st December, at Santa Cruz.
On 24th December, at Parla.
On 28th December, at Shahar.
On 28th December, Rifle Butts.
On 31st December, at Bamanvadi.
On 2nd January, at Wankola.
On 6th January, at Jackal Club.
On 9th January, at Irla.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Friday 24th and 31st are Bank holidays.

SHOCKIT: "Does learning the bicycle require any particular application?" "No, none in particular. But arnica is about as good as anything."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is prescription natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years grey ness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

DESTRUCTION OF 163 HUTS AT WORLEE.

500 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

YESTERDAY morning a destructive fire broke out in the Worlee Koliwada village, and a hundred and sixty-six houses and huts were razed to the ground, rendering over five hundred fishermen homeless and quite destitute of any shelter. The area covered by the conflagration is about half-a-mile, and the damage caused to houses and huts and to the personal property is estimated at Rs. 35,000. The village is on a small peninsula with sea on three sides, and is inhabited by fishermen. The houses and huts in the whole village are built of combustible materials, all having, with a few exception, cadjan roofs, and stand as if "in heaps," without any road, bye-lanes, or passages. There is only a narrow thoroughfare, leading from the Cleveland Road to the Worlee Fort, through the heart of the village. There being no means of telephonic communication provided in the village, a good deal of delay was caused in apprising the Fire Brigade Station of the disaster. The outbreak first originated in a hut, situated in the midway, on the east side. A strong north-easterly wind was blowing at the time, and the flames were carried with terrific rapidity by the whirlwind, first from east to west, then they took a turn and travelled towards the south, and thence made their way towards the west, where the fury of the conflagration exhausted with the termination of the village on that side. A policeman on duty on receiving the news hurried on to the bungalow of Mr. Nusserwanji Wadia, situated on the Cleveland Hill, and requested that gentleman to communicate through telephone to the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station. The request was at once complied with, but the Chinchpoogly steamer could not put in an appearance before three quaters-of-an-hour had elapsed since the outbreak, owing to the great distance it had to cover. In the meantime the flames hurried on their destructive career, and guided by the capricious wind gutted but after hut. For a time the whole village was menaced. The Chinchpoogly steamer was immediately followed by those from Sankli Tank and Gowalia Tank, but great difficulty was experienced in consequence of the insufficient pressure on the 4-in. main, and for a time only one steamer could be worked. The other steamers were subsequently brought into requisition, one being supplied with water from the same main and the other from a well. The fire brigade was laid with might and main under Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire brigade, who was early on the spot, but as the flames had already taken a strong hold of the numerous dwellings, they continued their efforts to keeping the fire to its limited scope, and in this they succeeded, inasmuch as many of the houses and huts which had caught fire were pulled out of its clutches. The male members of the houses were away from home at the time, but their families managed to remove their chattels and goods and placed them on the rocks along the shore. A number of families whose houses were first attacked were rendered totally destitute, as they had no opportunity to save their goods. A number of them had their currency notes burnt, and their mourning over the loss was very distressing. The fire lasted fully two hours, when it was brought under control by the combined energy of the three steamers. Owing to the peculiar situation of the burning dwellings, the fire brigade men had a most uphill task to perform, but they surmounted all the difficulties that came in their way. That part of the village which is nearer to the base of the Worlee Fort and a small number of the huts on the southern extremity have remained untouched. The smouldering continued throughout the day and night, and a manual was kept working throughout. Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Ellis were present at the scene throughout the day. The outbreak is attributed to the careless use of a naked kerosine oil lamp. In the evening Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, and Mr. J. H. Du Boulay visited the scene of the disaster. They inspected the destroyed area, and then took a round along the western shore, where the homeless fishermen have put up temporary shelters. They made searching inquiries as to the loss sustained by them and the way in which they were going to get their evening meals. They all with one voice stated that they had been rendered penniless and were on the verge of starvation. They appealed to Mr. Murzban and Mr. Du Boulay to help them in their dire distress. The two officers expressed their sympathy. A subscription is to be started in Bombay for the relief of the poor sufferers.

It might be stated here that last year the plague caused terrible havoc in the village, and the inhabitants had to go in camps. It is only for the last six months they have had immunity from the disease. The present disaster would, however, go a great way in improving the sanitation of the village, which has been a hot-bed of various epidemics. The land of the village belongs to the late Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, and the Municipal authorities have been contemplating improving the condition of the village by opening roads and by-lanes for some time.

A FUND FOR THE WORLEE SUFFERERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A serious fire occurred at Worlee, this morning, when 166 houses were gutted and about 500 people rendered homeless. Many of these are destitute and require principally food and clothing. Any persons desirous of assisting these poor people are requested to kindly send their donations to Mr. M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Gulistan, Fort.—Yours, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

	Rs.
Sir George Cotton	100
P. C. H. Snow	100

Dec. 20.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a thickly populated locality, near the Mungaldass Cloth Market, in an old house in Hanuman Lane. Thanks to the skill, energy, and vigour with which the fire brigade worked, it was brought under control within half-an-hour, and completely extinguished within an hour. The house in which the fire originated is an old-fashioned and crudely built one. The ground-floor is used as a godown for the storage of papers, while the upper floors are occupied by a number of tenants. The fire was first discovered by a woman who was lying outside a room on the third floor. She at once raised an alarm, which was communicated to the various fire-brigades and the engines from the different stations put in a prompt appearance. The water-supply was not sufficient. The Chinchpoogly fire-engine which was stationed near the cloth bazaar opposite the Juma Musjid worked from the main hydrant, while the Gowalia Tank engine worked from a well and supplied water to the Byculla engine. The head of the fire-brigade, Mr. Nicholls, directed the operations for putting out the fire, which would have assumed a serious proportion were it not for the prompt measures taken for its suppression. It is a most crowded locality, and there are numerous godowns in the vicinity full of combustible materials. A manual engine from the Mungaldass Cloth Market first came on the scene, and was worked by the residents. The bustle and excitement were intensified by a large crowd of idle people who collected to witness the conflagration. Their presence was simply an obstruction, and the police had to keep the crowd in order. Such crowding of by-standers is fraught with great danger, as the people make a rush as soon as a police officer drives them away. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Gell, visited the burning place, and so did Mr. Du Boula, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, the loft of a house situated in the Bhajipala Street was discovered to be on fire. The people residing in the locality succeeded in extinguishing the fire before any serious mischief could be done. The house belonged to a Borah, and the damage sustained was only nominal.

CHRISTMAS NOTICES.

II.

MESSRS. J. B. BHESANIA & CO.

As must have been noticed from our advertisement columns, there has recently been a change in the constitution of this well-known firm of silk merchants, who have for years enjoyed a well-deserved reputation as being one of the best native house of wholesale and retail silk merchants. The establishment is now owned by Mr. J. E. Bhesania; Mr. B. B. Bhesania; Mr. C. F. Bhesania, and others, and is replete with a charming stock. The firm is reputed for importing goods of the latest fashion and style, suitable both to European and Native taste. It is noted for the supply of various kinds of ponjee silks, crapes, plain and embroidered satins, rainbow crapes, silk gauzes, etc. These silks are received fresh every mail from Hongkong, Canton, and Japan establishments, where all kinds of silks are selected by the well-experienced partners of the firm, who under their own superintendence take great pains to select the latest designs. The stock comprise numerous specimens of gold and silver embroidered velvet ribbons, especially for ladies' collars and waist-bands. A large collection of silver rattles, toys, snuff-boxes, and various other articles suitable for making presents is on view. The firm have a good stock of Japanese and Chinese silk handkerchiefs and shawls, crape and silk sashes of the latest fashions for ladies as well as for gentlemen. Besides all these articles, many other new silk specimens can be found. The specimens are very lovely and worthy of admiration, the designs being chaste and artistic. The establishment, which is next to Sir Jamsetji's school, Hornby Road, is well worth a visit.

MESSRS. B. NUSSERWANJEE AND CO.

This firm of jewellers of 125, Hornby Row, Fort, have on hand a large and varied stock of high class jewellery, much of it having the merit of such artistic finish as to render it especially suitable for purposes of presentation. There is a large assortment of 18ct. gold necklaces with pendants set with rubies and pearls. The watches are as handsome as they are strong, and unlike the trinkets offered in the bazaar are not subject to paralysis of the arms and other evil influences. The prices are very moderate.

MESSRS. TH. VAFIADIS AND CO.

"The acme of Egyptian production at Cairo Manufacturing prices." This announcement which the firm makes in the advertisement of its cigarettes is talismanic on all those who are the votaries of the tranquillising influences of the fragrant cigarettes. To know that you can get in distant India the freshest and the very best cigarette ever made at the same price as you would pay for it at Cairo, is a consideration which ought to weigh with the consumer in these days when the erratic rupee causes so much vexation of spirit. The enormous output of cigarettes from the manufactories of Messrs. Th. Vafiadis and Co. at Cairo, greatly accounts for their facilities for selling their Egyptian supplies on the terms they advertise. Cigarettes are par excellence their speciality, and their fame in the tobacco-trading world is far and wide. In Bombay the firm has the patronage of the leading clubs and messes, and not here only, but in distant parts of India are they able to do a brisk business in every department of smokers' requisities. And no wonder "Good wine needs no bush."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort Southern	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, and Umarkhadi	6	6	24
C Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	2	27
D Khetwadi, and Chowpatti	2	0	7
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, and 1st Nagpada	6	2	32
F Parel and Sewri	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	25
Total	20	20	127
Total plague deaths to date	13,974	11,630	
Same date last year	44	28	202
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	69

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,302, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,201, making a total of 3,503 persons. Departures by sea 695, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,436, making a total of 3,131 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 1,573, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,152, making a total of 3,725 persons. Departures by sea 635, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,250, making a total of 2,935, persons.

THE VAIKUNTA EXADASI FESTIVAL.

It is notified that in continuation of the Notification in the Home Department, dated the 7th December, 1897, under section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General-in-Council has extended the prohibition of the sale of tickets at any Railway station within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, the Hyderabad State and the Hyderabad Assigned districts, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Vaikunta Exadasi Festival to January 10th, 1898.

The "Saturday Journal" writes:—There can be no doubt that the pestilence has been by no means brought under, and there seems to be every indication that it is spreading into the Punjab. In the meanwhile there is growing up among the natives a flame of obstinate resistance—steadily fanned by political agitators, who while professing the greatest loyalty take care to embarass the Government in every possible way—to the plague regulations. At present there is on foot in Calcutta an organised attempt to induce the native inhabitants to steadfastly set their face against segregation should the disease unfortunately break out in the city. The leaders of this movement are men educated in England or at least with an English education, who while they are not above throwing aside the trammels of caste when it suits their own purposes to do so, are now playing on the religious feelings of their more ignorant compatriots by raising the cry that the sanctity of the home is in danger.

THE GENERAL FAMILY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The first ordinary annual general meeting of the members and their nominees of the General Family Relief Society was held at the office at 22, Churchgate Street, on Wednesday, at 3 p.m. Mr. Shawaksuab Byramjee occupied the chair.

I. The first annual report with the audited statement of accounts for the period ending the 31st August 1897 was adopted.

II. Mr Vinayakrao Ganpatrao Kothary, barrister-at-law and Messrs. Vishnu Narayan Fadke, Dinanath Sadanand Palekar, Shawaksha Byramjee and Sankrishna N. Patkar were appointed Directors and Mr. Manekjee M. Kapadia an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 50 for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

The extraordinary general meeting was held immediately afterwards. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—That the Memorandum and Articles of Association as revised and approved by the legal adviser of the Society be taken as read and adopted and the same be brought into force from 1st January 1898. That the Society be registered forthwith under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 according to the Memorandum and Articles of Association. That the claims registered and that will be registered up to the 30th December 1897 be paid out of the collections made and that will be made up to the 30th day of December 1897.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, the meeting closed.

ARTILLERY COURT MARTIAL AT RANGOON.

THE further hearing of the trial of Sergeant Major Sullivan was continued on Saturday (Dec. 11.)

The first witness called was Brigadier-General Glasgow.

Prisoner—Did you order a Court Martial on me before my case was investigated by my Commanding Officer?

General Glasgow:—That refers to an official communication between the Commanding Officer and myself which I do not consider it for the good of the service to divulge.

In answer to other questions, General Glasgow said prisoner was not present when he investigated prisoner's complaint. He asked for no explanation from the prisoner previous to ordering an application to be made for a Court Martial. He presumed that the prisoner had the usual opportunities for making a statement when the summary evidence was being taken. The General was not present when the Commanding Officer was investigating the case. According to his experience it was not usual for the General to be present, as the circumstances were seldom such that the evidence of the General was essential. He is responsible for every charge in which he orders a trial, this case included. Prisoner's complaint was a lawful one, and was made to lawful authority.

Lascar Lazarus deposed that on the 1st November Major Molesworth came to the office about 12-30 p.m. He stayed about ten minutes and then went to the Colonel's office. He did not see him come back again. There was no one in the office when Major Molesworth was there.

Gunner Jones deposed he was employed as a clerk in the Company office on the 1st November. He did not see Major Molesworth in the office on that day.

Bombardier Hatcher stated he was employed as clerk in the office on 1st November. He did not see Major Molesworth in the office that day. He was in the office from 9-15 a. m. to 12-30 p.m., from 2-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 4-45 p.m. Quarter master Sergeant Smith was not present in the office at any of those hourse. Prisoner was in the office at most of the time.

Captain Kelsall deposed that Major Molesworth told him that Smith had been working with him on the 1st November till 2-20 p.m., but he subsequently said he was mistaken in the date. He did not remember what the date was when Major Molesworth corrected his statement. He thought it was on the 14th November that Major Molesworth made his first assertion. He could not remember whether it was before or after the 14th that Major Molesworth corrected his statement. Smith's trial was begun on the 12th November, and continued on the 13th November. He did not know at what date the prisoner's complaint was forwarded. Major Molesworth told him that the prisoner saw him and wished to make a complaint about the trial of Smith. He did not remember if that was the time when Major Molesworth retracted his former statement about Smith. Major Molesworth could have disposed of Smith's case himself. To the best of his knowledge Smith had no right to claim a Court Martial. The copy of the charge made by him was the same as the original, except one word, the word "and," which occurred at the end between the words.

The hearing of the charge against Company Sergeant Major Sullivan was concluded on Monday Dec. 13 at the Regimental Court Martial Room.

The accused handed in a statement. He said he had been placed in a position of immense difficulty in fighting for his life practically against the General of Rangoon District and all the officers under his command. General Glasgow, in reply to a question, said the complaint of prisoner was not a lawful complaint, on a lawful matter, and made to lawful authority. How, then, could it be an act to the prejudice of good order or discipline? By Section 43 A.A. 94, such a complaint should have been investigated by General Glasgow, and, in the words of the section, "if satisfied with the justice of the complaint, take such steps as may be necessary for giving full redress to the complainant in respect of the matter complained of." General Glasgow did not investigate this complaint, or if he did, he did not ask prisoner for any proof, as prisoner never saw him till he was taken to the District Office in connection with the present court-martial, when he said, "I dismiss the charge as frivolous," and the trial of the prisoner was ordered. The General and his advisers had forgotten to read instructions to the foot-notes. A soldier could not be punished for making a complaint under the section, under frivolous or not, and brought not for making a complaint be treated in any way with harshness or suspicion. Prisoner was not tried for making a false complaint; the inference, therefore, was that his complaint was true. Why was not Major Molesworth called for the prosecution? Was it due to the fear the Major would commit himself further? Reference was then commented on the lapses of memory of Lieutenant Wilkes and Captain Kelsall and said it compared unfavourably with the distinct and positive evidence of Corporal Short and others. He claimed that his complaint should be taken as a whole, and that extracts could not be separated from their context, and he contended that on the whole complaint there was nothing that was not amply justified. It was outrageous procedure to charge a man with having used improper language in a complaint without giving him the opportunity of proving his complaint, but keeping him a prisoner. He had described Major Molesworth as "indolent or incompetent." A healthy man is indolent or incompetent if he fails to perform the duties he is paid for doing. The complaint was not published nor seen by any individual, but was addressed to a superior.

The statement of defence of prisoner, dated November 30, has disappeared. It was given, he stated, to Captain Kelsall, and no trace of it can now be found. The loss of this document means, the prisoner will be seriously hampered in his appeal to Headquarters.

Captain Kelsall, in replying on the whole case, said that he had not cross-examined the witnesses for the defence because it appeared to him that their evidence was brought forward merely to endeavour to prove the truth of the statements quoted in the particulars of the charge, and as the charge was not for making false accusations but for using highly improper language, the question of the truth or falsehood of those statements was quite immaterial. For the prosecution it had been proved that the language quoted in the charge was used by the accused, and, secondly, that it was used under the circumstances alleged. The language used was before the court and it must be left to them to judge whether it was improper or not, and whether the use of such language, if improper, amounted to conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The Court was then closed.

On reassembling after a few minutes, evidence as to character was recorded.

Captain Kelsall produced a statement of the prisoner's character and duration of service. The prisoner always bore a good character, having received a good conduct medal a few years ago. On 11th May next he will have completed his 21 years' service in the army.

The Court was then closed to consider the verdict.

The decision is adverse to the prisoner, but the sentence is not yet known.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Carter, Brig-Surg., Lt-Col, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Bartlett, Surg-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Bunbury, Lt, Punjab, 15th Sikhs, on leave, from Rawalpindi.
Pussey, Lt, Punjab, 2nd York Regt, on leave, from Rawalpindi.
Gib, Lt, Punj

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENT.—Pair of really good RAZORS, in Satin Lined case. Rs. 12-8 and 15-8.—ASQUITH AND LORD.

TRAVELLING RUGS.—Scotch Mauds, Rs. 12-8 to 50., a large variety, all new.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR XMAS and NEW YEAR.—Numerous and varied Silk Ties and Handkerchiefs, Fitted Suit Cases, Folding Mirrors, Hand-Bags, Collar Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Bags, Silver-mounted Walking Sticks, etc. Inspection invited. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—At "Alice Building," Hornby Row, Fort, Bona-Fide Sale of Rich Bohemian Glass and Porcelain ware from Messrs Karlabad, to be sold on 22nd instant.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—"SINGER'S" Modele de Luxe. Cost Rs. 600, in perfect order. Price with stand complete Rs. 300. 79, Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

HOME PRESENTATION.—INDIAN CURIOS, Wooden and Ivory Toys, Brass, Copper and Silver Wares, in great Variety to select from.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 16, Hummum Street, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—C. R. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! PRESENTS! —18 ct. GOLD NECKLACES with pendants set with rubies and pearls, from Rs. 32 to Rs. 50.—H. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

XMAS CARDS!!! SELLING OFF our STOCK of all SUPERIOR CARDS, being five per cent. discount. Capital opportunity to all buyers—at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDERS and Toys Buyers will find a Unique Stock of Latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices. At SHROFF BROTHERS' XMAS BAZAAR, now on.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed to Merchants and Xmas Tree Holder or TOYS and FANCY GOODS. Every requisite for Xmas Trees at Cheapest Price. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

TRY YOUR LUCK!!! You will get useful Presents for Gents or Ladies for Re. one only by turning the New Wheel of Fortune at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

A FORTUNE TO BE MADE.—WANTED, at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.—Address, MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 3, Red Lion Court, London, E. C.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN, PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known, comfortable, and long-standing European Hotel is open. The most central position is a great advantage to Residents. Cuisine good.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

PRIMUS STOVES.—Wonderfully inexpensive. Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick. 1-3 pint an hour. Emits no Smoke, Smell, nor Soot. Travellers will find it a perfect boon. Price list on application to D. D. POSTWALLA & Co., 37, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

RECEIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., with 2 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

A SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE is a lifelong remembrance as a Christmas Present or a New Year's Gift. It never gets out of order. Duplicate parts &c., always in Stock. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per Bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road.

TOMSON'S BRONCHIAL or COUGH SYRUP. Excellent preparation for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Couch and Cold in the head. per Bottle As. 14 Apply to TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of this kind. I wish it could have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Agne Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. —150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "AKIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

NOTIFICATION.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION at Government House, Malabar Point, on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1898, at 9-30. P.M.

All Officers and Gentlemen who attended HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S LEVEE on the 8th December, 1897, are entitled together with the Ladies of their Families to attend the RECEPTION.

By Command,
RICHARD OWEN, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 20th December, 1897.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.
THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is two or thrice as long as any other Pianos. Is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

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ENTIRE CHANGE.
IN THE COOKROOM STAFF, AN EXPERIENCED "CHEF" HAS BEEN ENGAGED,
All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,
The HOTEL is ENTIRELY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
THE COOLEST ROOMS AND THE BEST TABLE in the East.
PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

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BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
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SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.
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A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

WE annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, and we have no further telegraphic news through Reuter to chronicle, the latest market advices through that medium having been included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

Week's Receipts	1897.	1896.	1895.
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	339,000	331,000	224,000
" Continent	132,000	158,000	31,000
	181,000	119,000	45,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,841,000	4,337,000	3,110,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,911,000	1,824,000	914,000
" " to Continent do.	3,238,000	1,306,000	1,002,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,100,000	1,262,000	1,034,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Total supply of all kinds	1897.	1896.	1895.
" " Surats	4,210,000	4,180,420	4,045,570
	45,000	132,760	153,140

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1897.	1896.	1895.
" London	726,000	856,030	964,580
American Afloat	5,000	9,000	6,000
East Indian	360,000	400,000	262,000
		5,000	4,000
Total	1,091,000	1,270,030	1,236,580
Price of Middling-Americans	3 3-16d.	4d.	4 5-8d.
" Good Dhollera	2 23-32d.	3 17-32d.	3 7-8d.
Difference	15-32d.	15-32d.	3-4d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	14,81,051
" Branches	Inc. "	40,701
Other "	Dec. "	12,46,682
Government Securities	Inc. "	3,108
Other authorised "		unchanged.
Loans	Inc. "	8,59,533
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. "	3,08,270
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	24,568
Cash	Dec. "	7,81,573

The advance in the rate of discount to six per cent. at the Presidency Bank in the middle of last week has checked the outflow of Money from the coffers of the Bank, and the Cash Balance in the Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows a diminution at the end of the week of some 7¼ lakhs, compared with a reduction of 41¼ lakhs at the close of the week preceding. The monetary current, however, is still running in the same direction, and the Return undernoted discloses an increase of over 24 lakhs in trade requirements, against an addition of 44¼ lakhs in the previous one, considerable withdrawals having again taken place from Private Deposits, while in Loans, there was a material, and in Bills discounted, a visible increase. On the other side, however, there was an addition of some 15 lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office which partly counterbalanced the increase in the trade demand.

COTTON.—This market has been very quiet in tone to-day; and the business reported has been upon a small scale, Exporters having bought only 300 ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 14 1-2; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 137; while the Mills have taken 100 each of ready new Wardha, at Rs. 149, and Bengal, at Rs. 135; add 100 old Akola, at Rs. 135—total Sales only 700 bales. The market closed quiet with prices unchanged.

This morning's telegraphic advices regarding the state of the Cotton crop add no new feature to the reports which reached us in the middle of last week. Picking was General over the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles; but arrivals at the district marts remained upon a small scale. The plants in all the districts of the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles are flourishing and progressing to maturity in seasonable weather.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in position and prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	12,535 bales.
Linseed	3,151 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,035 "
Gingelly	16,409 "
Poppyseed	1,293 "
Castorseed	3,071 "
Rice	3,843 "

Freights are firm. Holders of tonnage are asking 18s. 6d. to 19s. for early shipment; and steamers for March-April-May loading, want 18s. to 18s. 6d. per ton; but no important business has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The market was excited, all Banks having been eager sellers for near delivery; and Merchants' Bills were difficult to place except at higher rates. Resales were offering all day, Banks having been unwilling to buy, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·36	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady though at a further decline in rates, 3½ per Cents being now quoted at 96⅜ for cash, and 96½ for the 5th January settlement; with 89, nominal, quoted for Threes.

SHARES continue dull. China Mills are Rs 15 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10; Currimbhoy are Rs. 5 lower.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

378-96—Crawford D and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

23-96—Manshuklal D and J—L W G Carnac Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhanjeesha.

1-97—Dikshit and D—Lukhmidas Damodee vs Dhanvahu widow—Manshuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

2-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Meorasjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas D and C.

247-97—Maganlal and R—Gokuldas Karamsey and another vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.

264-97—Maganlal and R—Bai Nandibai vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.

58-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdeol Hussein vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir M and D.

487-96—Payne G and S—Gungaram Narayan Keshondas and others vs Chunilal Hiralal and others—Balkrishna V N K.

221-97—Edgelow and G—Dharsey Dharamsey and another vs Ladkibai and others—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

218-97—Craigie L and O—Scottish Generale Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

572-97—R S Brown and Co—Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Chamanbagwalla vs Keshaw Narayen Sonarvi—Part heard.

629-96—Smetham B and N—Jetha Dewjee and others vs N S Swaminath Ayer and others—Nanu and H.

359-97—Baptista and F—Essajee Mussajee and others vs Gordhandas Bhaichand and others.

398-97—Brown and M—Hussonally Sulemanjee vs Goolam Hussein Jeewanjee.

429-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Lalljee Dhoongersey and another vs Bundeallybhai Cassum and another—K D Shroff.

513-97—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Vithuldas Khetsey—Dikshit and D.

514-97—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Vithuldas Khetsey and another—Dikshit and D.

517-97—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Cursetjee Mehta vs Dhunjishah Eduljee Patel.

562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kalooram Hamoiram and others.

575-97—Manubhai and J—Narpatlal Samprichand and another vs Nathiram Punjaram—Thakurdas D and C.

578-97—Hemming and P—Sorabjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla vs Edwin Abraham Faulconer.

590-96—Smedham B and N—William Watson and Co and another vs J F L Reay.

601-97—Dikshit and D—Chinajee Narsinjee and others vs Khoja Rahimtoola Virjee—Payne G and S.

639-97—Bhaishanker and K—Goolam Hoosein Ludhabhai Ebrahim vs Rattonsey Khakee.

646-97—Bhaishanker and K—Vanmalidas Hargowandas vs Hargowandas Pitamberdas.

657-97—Imperson—Muga Pitta and others vs Waman Narayen and another.

665-97—Pestonjee R and K—Serabjee Curseljee Setna vs Luxmishunker Pranshanker and others—Bicknell M and M.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

625-97—In person—Bai Diwali vs Girdhur Dalsukh and others—Manubhai and J.

32-97—Tyabjee and Co—Abdool Rahiman H Soomar vs Haji Ebrahim Joosub and another—Khunderao and S.

35-97—In person—Esmailjee Scotlandi vs Prulad Moreshwar Tode and another—Hirnial M and M.

48-97—In person—Ebramjee Rajbhai vs Essajee Sulemanjee.

44-97—In person—Balkrishna Ramchandra and others vs Shrieband Jetha and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

532-97—Little and Co—Raglowjee Vijpal vs Muljee Cullianjee.

298-97—Daghtary and F—Govind Deshrat vs Damodar Jugonath and another—Muljee and R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MENDONCA—December 18, at Worlee, Bombay, the beloved wife of Dominick Mendonca, and daughter of Dominick Quiny. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COUTTS—December 13, at Chuprah, the wife of William Strachan Coutts, C.S., of a daughter.

LETHBRIDGE—December 11, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieutenant S. Lethbridge, Royal Artillery, of a son.

POULTER—December 14, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, the wife of Staff-Sergeant John Poulter, Commissariat Department, of a son.

ROBERTSON—December 15, at Alexandra House, Colombo, the wife of John Campbell Robertson, (Mercantile Bank of India), of a daughter.

ROSLING—December 15, at Haddow's Road, Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of A. W. Rosling, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAN—THOMSON—December 15, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Taylor, B.D., Mr. James Cran, Secretary, Royal Insurance Company, Calcutta, to Alice Isabella, only daughter of Mr. J. H. Thomson.

DEATHS.

LANGFORD—December 15, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Lilian Hargrove, the dearly loved second daughter of the Rev. R. J. Langford, M.A., Civil Chaplain of Lucknow, aged 18 years and 10 months.

WALLACE—December 7, at Bareilly, Colin Paton, infant son of Major A. Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry, aged 18 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1897.

IT is satisfactory to know that measures are being taken to utilise once more in Bombay the prophylactic against plague which has been elaborated with so much care and with demonstrated success by M. Haffkine. It is a year since Lord Lister recommended that efforts should be made to find a preventive for plague on the lines laid down by Pasteur for combatting other diseases. That great authority was not aware that Dr. Haffkine was then engaged in Bombay on that very problem with every prospect of success. In the early months of the year the prophylactic was ready for use, and in Bombay over eleven thousand people of every race and creed gladly availed themselves of the protective lymph. The premises of the Petit Laboratory in the compound of the Jamsetjee Hospital were crowded by people bringing their wives and children to have them inoculated. Unfortunately no adequate provision was made either by the Government or the Municipality to enable the population at large to profit by this means of protection. But in Damaun, where the intelligent initiative of Mr. Sorabjee Damaunwala, the leader of the Parsee community in that Portuguese town, introduced the prophylactic at a time when the plague was raging with exceptional virulence. A third of the population were inoculated, and careful observation showed that the rate of mortality was reduced amongst the protected to a very small percentage. The Parsees, numbering about three hundred and twenty, were nearly all inoculated, with the result that deaths from plague amongst them were about *nil*, while those who refused or neglected to avail themselves of it suffered as much as the rest of the unprotected community. At Lanowli a very severe outbreak was arrested by the inoculation of one-half the inhabitants. Satisfactory results were obtained in Kirkee. The plague has disappeared from Damaun and Lanowli, and has been much reduced at Kirkee. At Poona, in Sholapur, and Kharrad, where unfortunately the authorities neglected to use the prophylactic while freely resorting to every other known measure for combatting the disease, the plague has increased notwithstanding every effort to stamp it out.

Lord Sandhurst when appointing the Gatacre Plague Committee in March last to deal with the plague in Bombay, acknowledged that the Municipal authorities had shown such energy and vigour in cleansing and disinfecting the city regardless of cost, that the continued presence of the plague showed that such measures did not of themselves suffice to extirpate plague. It was therefore ordered that every patient should be removed to hospitals for treatment, and "as far as possible" the healthy occupants of infected houses should be sent to segregation camps. Those two measures have been tried with very qualified success, and they in their turn must be supplemented by the light of dearly bought experience. That the plague is not a filth disease is now admitted by every competent authority. The cleansing of the fouler quarters of the city though excellent from the point of view of general hygiene, is of no more efficacy in suppressing an outbreak of plague than it would be in suppressing an epidemic of hydrophobia. In Poona last year the plague attacked the least sanitary quarters of the city, and made havoc principally amongst the poorer inhabitants. The cleaner districts where the well-to-do live escaped. It was at once said that filth and overcrowding were the conditions that favoured plague. This year the cleaner parts of Poona and the better-off inhabitants have been attacked, while the dirty quarters and the poor have been comparatively exempt. Have segregation of the sick and the healthy sufficed to stamp out the plague? They have very certainly kept the mortality at a lower figure than might otherwise have been reached; but they have not extirpated the disease. Bombay expended some sixteen lakhs in combatting the plague, and for nearly three months was under the energetic administration of General Gatacre and his Committee, and is not yet rid of the plague. House-to-house visitations have been resumed, some of the closed hospitals have been re-opened, and in addition a stringent quarantine exceeding in comprehensiveness and severity what was deemed necessary last year is being enforced. Is it flat blasphemy to suggest that segregation under the only conditions practicable, and the removal to hospital of so many of the sick as are not successfully concealed from the search parties, are not more successful in stamping out the plague than the employment of an army of six thousand men in cleaning, disinfecting, and whitewashing not only the infected quarters of the city, but the localities which the pest is expected to invade?

The experience of fifteen months has taught all who are capable of learning that while these measures are useful and necessary, they are not sufficient. No practical sanitarian would deem such measures sufficient to get rid of an epidemic of small-pox; he would expect better results from vaccination. If a number of persons were bitten by mad dogs it would be of little avail to them to put them under acourse of medicine and enforce the rules of hygiene; their one chance of safety would lie in being taken to the Pasteur Institute to be inoculated before the rabic virus has time to act. It would be interesting to know what Lord Lister, who urged the importance of finding a protective lymph as the best means of staying the progress of the plague, would think of the administrative apathy which has not even yet provided the necessary machinery for turning the lymph to the fullest account, months after its efficacy has been established by the results obtained in Bombay, Damaun, Kirkee, and elsewhere? There is no reason whatever why the thousands of people now sent under escort to Segregation Camps to be kept under observation for eight days, should not be given the option of going about their business in two days after vaccination. The camps, which are a source of heavy expense to the Government or Municipality and are a very serious inconvenience to the thousands kept therein for a whole week in anxious idleness, might be practically emptied if the detenus were given the chance of submitting to the measure of precautions against plague desired by Lord Lister and provided by the successful researches of Dr. Haffkine. The quarantine regulations now enforced have impeded the importation of foodstuffs to Bombay in native craft, and the cost of the necessaries of life has risen in consequence. Since there is an alternative, not less but much more efficacious, it would be the part of prudence and wisdom to turn it to account. There is no difficulty whatever in getting the people to submit to the process. Vaccination against small-pox has familiarised them with the principle and the practice. As a deliverance from the necessity of submitting to isolation in camps amongst "suspected" strangers, all sensible persons would accept it with a feeling akin to gratitude.

ALTHOUGH introduced by publication in the *Government Gazette* some weeks ago the Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act was not brought forward at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council. It is understood that the postponement of the first reading is due to the absence of the Chairman of the Trust at Calcutta on business connected with the far more important Bill to bring an Improvement Trust into existence that is to render the local legislation of 1898 memorable. The measures dealt with yesterday were two in number—the Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, which was read a second time, and the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act framed by Lord Reay's Government. The former Bill is absolutely non-contentious, but so far as the latter is concerned the speeches of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, and Mr. D. S. Garud showed great difference between the official and the non-official view of the measure. The genial speech in which Sir Charles Ollivant commended the Bill to the Council, and his assurances that it is a measure of harmony and of relief, did not disarm criticism. But there is one important point that it did make clear, and that is that the proposed amendment of the law did not, as has been very widely believed, have its origin in the state of affairs at Poona. Sir Charles stands in the position of fosterparent to the Bill which was framed by his predecessor, and was approved by the powers-that-be before the present Legal Member of Council was appointed to the Honourable Board. For the very purpose of removing suspicion that the Bill was intended to meet the special circumstances of Poona, its introduction was deferred from the August meeting of the Council until yesterday. The erroneous belief that the Poona additional force was in view when the Bill was framed had its origin in the provision that the existing limitation of the period of payment of the cost of additional police to the time during which it is employed should be removed, and the question left to the discretion of Government officers. Sir Charles Ollivant in reply to the critics intimated that Government had no desire to impose the cost of additional police upon posterity, and said that to extend the period of payment to three or five years would not have that effect. It is understood that a sitting of the Committee was held after the Council meeting and that certain compromises were then arrived at. With the arguments used against the proposal to make non-resident landlords share the chargeability for the additional police, we have very little sympathy. As Sir Charles Ollivant pointed out, the imposition of an extra force is generally a protective measure, and surely absentee landowners have as great an interest in the protection of property as their tenants. In connection with this subject it is satisfactory to learn that the question of reducing the heavy extra police force imposed upon Poona is engaging the anxious attention of Government, for in view of the further calamity of a severe recrudescence of plague, no unnecessary financial burden should be put upon the unfortunate citizens. Lord Sandhurst refused to be drawn by Mr. Gokuldas Parekh's questions respecting the Natu Brothers. Asked how long it is proposed to detain these interesting personalities in prison, the Governor replied that this depends upon eventualities not yet determined, and upon questions of State "touching the security of a portion of the British dominions from internal commotion." Several questions were asked concerning the quarantine regulations, and Lord Sandhurst gave assurances of intended modifications of the hard and fast line now drawn, with more especial reference to the journeys of professional men and to persons of "known respectability" which will tend to reassure the public. Of course the familiar subject of the salary of the Clerk of the Insolvent Court came up, Mr. Chandavarkar having taken over charge of this irrepressible note of interrogation from Mr. Setalvad, and equally of course the stereotyped answer was given that the final orders of the Government of India have not been received.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S letter to the Lord Mayor shows exactly what is to be done to assure the future of soldiers who have served the usual period in the Army. The vacancies in the departments under the control of the War Office will be reserved for them, or rather for such of them as may receive certificates of fitness and aptitude from officers to be appointed for the purpose. A thousand positions in the Post Office will also be reserved for time-expired soldiers who receive special certificates. The number of vacancies expected to occur under the control of the War Office is not specified, but it is not likely that they will be as many as those occurring under the Post Office, which has postmen and sorters in every centre of population in the United Kingdom. Suppose the total number of posts reserved for the time-expired to be 2,000 or even 2,500; the discharged soldiers annually retiring to civil life are given by Lord Wolseley as 18,000. For every two men who may hope to get employment under Government sixteen will have to go without. The Lord Mayor is invited to appeal to other public bodies and private employers to assign a quarter of their annual vacancies to discharged soldiers. That appeal has been made in divers forms before, and without much success. Private employers have a prejudice against men who have passed through the ranks, and apart from prejudice preference is given to men who have some training for the particular post to be filled. The Commander-in-Chief laid great stress recently on the importance of reserving all public employment for soldiers who have passed through the ranks. He was indignant that the youths who are employed as messengers at the General Post Office should have been told in an apologetic tone that they could not be kept on in the service as their places would be taken by ex-soldiers. He would have told them that "if they wanted Government employment they should qualify by serving seven years with the colours." The retort would have been that after serving their seven years they would not have the fourteenth part of a chance of the humblest berth under Government. The civil population will not relish the idea that they are to have no share or but a very small share of public employment, at a time when the struggle for life is getting more and more severe for all but skilled artisans, whose Trades Unions secure them a monopoly of everything worth having.

SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD, Q.C., the popular and capable leader of the North-Eastern Circuit, has died at the age of fifty-one years. For many years he shared the honours of the circuit with Mr. Waddy, Q.C., now a judge of the County Court, and though the two were good friends there were many occasions on which they had lively little passages-at-arms and playful little rubs at each other. Sir Frank, then Mr. Lockwood, was given to caricaturing Mr. Waddy, Mr. Atherly Jones, and other counsel on his blotting-pad, which invariably contained a pictorial summary of the day's proceedings. Mr. Waddy, however, sometimes scored over his opponent. One Saturday during the Assizes at Northallerton the report went round the Bar that Mr. Waddy was to preach at a local Nonconformist Chapel next day. "Let us all go and hear him," suggested Mr. Lockwood, and the following morning Mr. Lockwood and a half-dozen of the senior counsel went. The opening hymn was being sung as they entered. Then the congregation knelt, and Mr. Waddy from the rostrum, acting in accordance with Nonconformist custom, elected that one of his flock should offer up the prayer. "Will Brother Lockwood kindly lead us in prayer?" cried he with all solemnity. "Brother" Lockwood and his friends rose as one man and beat a retreat as precipitate as was consistent with decorum. Many amusing stories are told of his geniality and good humour. But he had more sterling qualities. His legal acumen and integrity were beyond doubt. As Mr. Stead said of him not long ago, he was never known to break a promise. Born in 1846 at Doncaster, he was educated at Manchester and Cambridge and called to the Bar in 1868. He became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1887, and Solicit

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEPS TO IMPROVE THE SOLDIER'S POSITION.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Lord Lansdowne in a letter to the Lord Mayor states that officers have been appointed to give special certificates of fitness and aptitude to time-expired soldiers, and that Government will set aside one thousand positions annually in the Post Office and the annual vacancies in the departments under the War Office control.

His Lordship invites the Lord Mayor to appeal to public bodies and other employers to assign a quarter of their annual vacancies to time-expired soldiers.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF PORT ARTHUR.

DEC. 20.

The English press discuss the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russian Squadron calmly, and urge vigilance on the part of the Government, and the necessity of safeguarding British interests.

The *Times* says that Great Britain cannot remain indifferent to the changes which by their effect upon the Pekin Government and the redistribution of Naval power may seriously affect our commercial supremacy.

The *Times* reaffirms the advantages of Chusan and some of the smaller Islands where a self-supporting station could be easily established.

The *Times* believes that Japan is likely to demand the retention of Wei Hai Wei.

THE 27TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

The 27th Bombay Infantry is proceeding from Mombasa to the present terminus of the Railway.

THE ORLEANISTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 19.

Prince Henry of Orleans has written a letter, commenting upon the recrudescence of Conservatism in France, and urging his adherents to abstain from hindering by placing Party interests above those of the country.

The *Temps* considers that this amounts to the practical renunciation of his claims.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The death is announced of Sir Frank Lockwood.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF SEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council amendments which the Government of India propose to introduce in the Law of Sedition will be announced. Their full text is not yet available, but it is understood the main object in view is to render the existing law as interpreted by the Calcutta and Bombay High Courts more easily applicable. Certain alterations will also be introduced, but it is understood that these are not designed to effect any change in the general principle involved.

BOMBAY ARMY RELIEFS.

REVISED PROGRAMME.

POONA, DEC. 20.

The following is the revised programme of the Bombay Army Reliefs :—29th Field Battery, from Belgaum to Kirkee. Leave 27th December, and arrive the following day. To rail complete with horses, guns, and equipments, and attend the Hinjouri R. A. Practice Camp.

The 72nd Field Battery, from Kirkee to Bellary. Leave 31st January, and arrive 2nd February. To rail complete with horses and guns.

No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners, from Kirkee to Quetta. Leave 24th February, and arrive 3rd March. To rail to Bombay. Will embark in the Canning, sailing on the 25th February. Arrive on the 28th and then rail to Quetta.

The 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, from Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Ahmednagar ; 1st Bombay Lancers from Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Poona ; 2nd Bombay Lancers from Poona to Deesa and Rajkote. Leave Poona on the 29th instant.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 24 cases and 29 deaths recorded in the City yesterday ; in Cantonment 8 cases and 3 deaths ; and in the District 22 cases and 19 deaths.

To-day's returns show 32 cases and 33 deaths in the City, and 7 cases and 6 deaths in the Cantonment ; in the Suburban limits one case ; and in the District 5 cases and 5 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 23 were admitted, one discharged cured, and 22 died ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 3 died ; in the Hindu 4 were admitted and 2 died, and in the Guzerathi one was admitted.

Altogether there are now 542 patients in the different hospitals.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, DEC. 19.

A large meeting consisting of over one thousand people assembled this morning to elect delegates for the coming National Congress. Mr. Sadashiv Narayan, one of the oldest members of the Bar, presided. Resolutions were passed expressing approval of the aims, objects, and methods of the Congress, and concurrence with the resolutions of previous Congresses and the subjects proposed by the reception committee. A large number of delegates of all castes and professions were elected.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, left here for Hongkong this afternoon.

KARACHI, DEC. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cents. Rentes	103 c.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-8
Bar Silver	25 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE POONA MURDERS.

DAMODHER AGAIN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 20.

The charge against Damodher Hari Chapekar of murdering Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand was resumed, to-day, before Mr. Bonus.

Shaik Mohidin Bunnumiah said : I am now in the employment of Mr. Molloy, of the Poona Horse, at Sirur. I was butler to Lieutenant Ayerst in June last. I remember the holidays on June 22nd, and remember the party at Government House. My master and memsaheb went in a hired carriage. I know the driver of it. The driver was called and identified. My master went at three in the afternoon to the Durbar in white dress, and in the red full dress went to the party at night. I did not see my master again after the party. I saw the memsaheb after three days. She was then at Captain Scudamore's house.

Cross-examination was declined by prisoner.

Lala Bhagwant, halalcore sweeper in the Sassoon Hospital, said he was on duty in June last, and was in charge of the dissecting room. He remembered the Jubilee holidays, also the night on which two sahebs were brought to hospital. One saheb was dead and one was dressed in military uniform (red dress). The other was dressed in black. The saheb in red was placed on the table in the dissecting room. There was no other corpse. Dr. Heath examined the body next morning. He could not say whether the saheb who was dead had been brought in a hired carriage or not as it was a dark night.

Prisoner, being asked if he wished to question the witness, said he would nottrouble him, but would ask anything he had to ask in the High Court.

Dr. Heath, Assistant Civil Surgeon of Poona, said : I know the late Lieutenant Ayerst. I remember the Jubilee holidays. I was at the Sassoon Hospital that day. I received certain information on the morning of the 23rd June, in consequence of which I went to the hospital, where I saw Mr. Rand in one of the private wards upstairs. I saw him suffering from a wound. I then went downstairs to the dissecting room,where I saw Lieut. Ayerst. He was still dressed in full uniform. I only made a superficial examination as he was dead. Afterwards, the same morning, from 9-30 to 10-36 I made a post-mortem examination. I will refer to my notes first. There was a round pinnced out wound easily admitting the tip of the middle finger into the cavity of the skull, a little to the left side of the superior angle of the occipital bone, from which was seem samous fluid and brain matter ; second, a somewhat triangular wound with averted edges, about an inch wide, in the forehead above in the inner angle of the right eyebrow. The frontly bone was comminuted. On making the usual incision from ear to ear, and removing the scalp, extravexation of blood was found in the neighbourhood of both wounds, and above the right ear was found a hole punched out in the occipital bone. The front wound was stallated and jagged, and from it long fissured cracks were running round the skull and across the right parietal bone above, fracturing in all six bones, namely, the frontal two parietal, two temple, and occipital, so that the skul cap was easily removed without applying a saw. The roof of the orbit on both sides was split across them. I also examined the brain. It was lascerated and stained with extravated blood. In the back of the wound which passed the lower part of the right hemisphere were found one large spicule of bone, one inch in diameter, and a number of smaller ones, embedded. Inside were found two pieces of metal and small round shot. The cause of the death was a gun shot wound in the skull, such as described. The pieces found in the skull were handed over to Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police. I could not say whether the wound inflicted was at close quarters, though a number of small shots were found in the wound. I think they show that it was from close quarters. Death would almost be instantaneous.

Witness further said : Mr. Rand died some days afterwards. I assisted Dr. Maconaghy in making the post-mortem examination on him. I remember the position of the wound and also of the shots that were found in the wound on Mr. Rand. It could not have been self-inflicted. He had only one wound which was the cause of his death, and that was one which could not have been self-inflicted.

Prisoner, being asked if he had to ask any questions, said he had said before what he intend to do.

Mr. James Adelphus Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said : Two shots and one metal piece were given to me by Dr. Heath on 23rd June. They have been in my charge ever since. The writing on the box which contains the pellet is mine. They have ever since been under seal up to now.

Mr. Nicholson, who conducted the prosecution, applied for a further short adjournment.

Mr. Bonus asked if the inquiry would finish at the next sitting. It was advisable that accused should be tried in a higher court next month.

Mr. Nicholson said he thought the evidence would be concluded at the next sitting, but he could not say certainly. Accused would not be prejudiced by the delay, and it would help him to get together his evidence.

The case was postponed till the 28th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL BIGGS' COLUMN.

THE MISSING COLOUR-SERGEANT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, DEC. 19.

General Yeatman Biggs left for Peshawar to-day to confer with Sir William Lockhart. His staff except the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery and the Commanding Royal Engineer also left for Bara. A column consisting of 200 K. O. Scottish Borderers, 20 of the 36th Sikhs, 100 Northamptons, 2 guns of No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, under Lieut.-Col. Dixon, K. O. S. B., went out three miles to turn out of some caves a party of raiders. They failed, however, to come across them. The heavy baggage of the brigade arrived to-day on 500 camels.

A vernacular letter by a messenger of Colone Warburton arrived to-day from Sultan Khel, ten marches from here up to the Bara, reporting presence of Colour-Sergeant Walker of the Scot's Fusiliers, regarding whose release a political arrangement will, it is hoped, be possible. The letter was endorsed by the Colour-Sergeant himself, who, the message said, is being well looked after. He merely signed the letter, saying he did not know the contents.

MORE WORK FOR THE KURRUM COLUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

The Petao Alisherzais, whose period of grace expired on the 18th, have not paid the fine demanded. It is understood that the Kurrum Moveable Column will now proceed to compel them. Their country is east of the Karmana Darra and easily accessible from Sadda.

MOVEMENT OF THE BRIGADES.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 20.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Jamrud, 18th December, states :—The Peshawar Column yesterday marched into Jamrud, and went into camp close to the fort, on the south side. General Kempster's Brigade also marched into Ham Gudr the head of the advanced guard arriving just as the rear-guard of the Peshawar Column was marching out. To-day, the 1st Brigade from Bara marhed into Jamrud, and camped west of the fort. General Hammond with an escort of a few troops ,and two companies of Khyber Rifles, under Captain Baron, accompanied by Colonel Aslam Khan, Political Officer of Khyber, visited Fort Maude this morning. Not a soul was seen in the pass, and Ali Masjid, of which a good view was obtained at a distance of about three miles, appeared to be deserted. The road through the pass is in a very good condition. Telegraph posts with one or two exceptions are standing, but no wire attached to Fort Maude itself and other nearer posts has been dismantled.

TRIBESMEN AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

ATKINS BUYS DOGS AND DAGGERS.

CAMP BAGH, DEC. 5.

YESTERDAY evening the jirgahs of the Malikdin Kambhar, and Adam Khels assembled in the nullah north of Camp, but did not bring a single breech-loader,still holding out that they were unable to get any rifles, that all their fighting men had left the Maidan Valley, and would not return till we had left. They had hoped to appease the Politicals by bringing in part of their fine as much as they could collect. It was curious watching these tribesmen sitting in little groups round their head-men handing out four-anna, eight-anna bits and Cabul rupees, fingering each in a miserly fashion as it passed through their hands and eventually receiving a receipt for the amount they had paid. One could not help feeling sorry that it was necessary to bleed some of these old veterans of their savings o many years, though of course the fine will be evenly distributed between the members of the clan who are not present, and a great number of these men who are actually paying will get part of their money refunded. The difficulty will be to get the money out of the absentees, and the general idea is that these people,ever at variance one with another, will have many stiff fights before matters are settled between themselves again. They had brought in knifes, dirks, and curved swords to sell to the crowd that always rushes to and from the camp to see the assembled jirgahs, and they obtained a ready sale for their goods.

Some very curious long Afghan knives were brought in, some in very old brass worked covers, others with ordinary wooden sheaths. The sword scabbards were all of very old thick leather, generally in bad repair, but the blade of the sword itself was sharp, and the steel apparently very good. Some of the dirk handles were carved beautifully, others were of bone, but all were most serviceable weapons, with uncommonly nasty looking points. Thomas Atkins was much in evidence bargaining and arguing in broken Hindustani, while the Afridis answered in Pushtu. However, by holding up fingers to represent rupees, and after much pointing and gesticulating Thomas Atkins and the Afridi transacted many bargains in most friendly fashion. The whole scene was a curious one to watch. British soldiers, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans, and other Hindu and Musulman soldiers talking freely about the various skirmishes with the Pushtu-speaking tribesmen, among whom were many old pensioners. Many inquiries were made as to the numbers the enemy lost in killed and wounded at Dargai, the Sanpagha, Arhungs, Saran Sar, Waran, Dwatoi and other engagements that have taken place. But they had a very hazy idea of numbers,complaining that they did not possess any babus or clerks to make out lists of killed and wounded such as we had. They estimated that the losses on the Orakzai side were about as heavy as they had inflicted on us, but they thought that perhaps the Afridis had not lost so many men as the Orakzais, and had inflicted greater losses on us than we had on them. It was a most friendly little assembly, but it was growing so horribly cold that I returned to camp to clothe myself in my poshteen and gather the latest news and hear the very latest wild rumours by a brisk stroll round to the various messes. On reaching camp I was sorry to see in Orders that as the tribesmen persisted in not handing in their rifles a burning party under an escort of the 3rd Brigade was going out to destroy houses and villages. I suppose something must be done to compel the clans to hand in their rifles, but it does seem a pity that burning of their homes and villages is the only way of bringing them to their senses. One cannot get into them over these hills and mountains as they can travel so much faster than we can, and as a matter of fact I believe there are only a few tribesmen left in the valley. I see that a certain number of

HOUSES ARE ALREADY IN FLAMES,

and a great cloud of smoke is dimming the power of an already fertle sun. The Adam Khels have handed in their share of rifles, and their houses are not being burned, but the Malikdins and Kambhar Khels are having all their houses burned. Half are going to be destroyed to-day, and half to-morrow.

DEC. 6.

General Gaselee's Brigade, accompanied by Sir William Lockhart, has just arrived in camp from their expedition to the Mamuzai country. They all say that the country they have been through is more beautiful than even these Afridi highlands, and I much regret that I could not get away there to see it. The Malikdins came in yesterday after half their houses had been burned, brought in a few breech-loaders and gave hostages for the remainder, adding that if we agreed to this, they would guarantee us a safe passage through the defile from here to Dwatoi. Arrangements have been made accordingly, and we are leaving them the remainder of their houses intact. Burning houses is perhaps a necessary, though most unpleasant, method of punishing these wild tribes. One feels that by doing so punishment will be meted out to the innocent as well as the guilty, and it will be very hard on the women and children who have already been spending many bitterly cold nights on the mountains, to be deprived of house and home till the summer comes again and they can begin to build their homesteads afresh.

The cost of their houses they calculate between five and eight hundred rupees each. Some few, those of the maliks and mullahs, being built on a larger scale, are worth considerably more than a thousand rupees. Built for the most part of wood and mud, with a solid foundation of stone, they are very solid comfortable domiciles. The lower rooms are used for cattle, the uppers ones the inhabitants use for their own habitation. Bhoosa is stored away in many of these upper rooms, and large barrels made of baked mud are filled with grain of all kinds. Large open verandahs are evidently their summer quarters. and everything points to show that the Afridi is a very practical man, and is also very thorough in his arrangements to make himself as comfortable as possible in all seasons of the year. Each homestead boasts its pet cat and dog,and these two animals were in many cases the last to desert their master's possessions. Many soldiers are taking down Afridi dogs with them, and in the North of India, at any rate, we shall soon have a special breed of Afridi pariah dogs waging war with a more peaceful race of dog on our own frontier. Round their respective houses each landowner stacks his grass and cheri in many ricks, and it is from these that we have been feeding our transport animals since our entry into Tirah, and yet we have left great quantities of grass untouched. Every house possesses its lofty watch tower, which is loopholed up to the top, and from whence they can get a good view of the fields around, and guard their own crops and property from their neighbours. Only yesterday a Malikdin Khel killed a man of his own clan over some trifling difference about some grain, so that even in these times, when they are apparently all united against us, they are ready to use their rifles and swords against each other on the smallest pretext. It must be a very precarious and exciting life to be ever on the alert against men of your own and neighbouring clans who are continually sweeping down to carry off cattle and grain. Orders are just out for our march to Dwatoi, the Malikdin Khels promising to leave us alone, if we do not destroy their houses in the valley. So we shall have a peaceful though difficult march to-morrow. This is too late for the post, but will send it off when we get to the land of Post Offices again near Barkai.

The casualty list during the seven days' march from Bagh to Barkai was one which shows the Afridis to have been as successful as usual in harassing rearguards. The total number amounted to 166, distributed as follows :—British officers killed 1, wounded 5 ; native officers wounded 1 ; British rank and file killed 15, wounded 46 ; native 17 and 81.

It has been ascertained that practically all the sections of theAfridis joined in the attacks on our troops during the withdrawal down the Bara Valley. This goes to prove how hollow were the arrangements made with the *jirgahs* by our Political Officers and demonstrates further that the tribe as a whole does not consider itself beaten. It is not improbable indeed that the movement from Bagh to Barkai has been misunderstood by the tribesmen. In the circumstances the expedition into the Bazar Valley should be hurried on so as to make the true position clear not only to the Zakka Kheils but all other clans.

The submission of the Orakzai tribe has been genuine. Out of 500 breachloaders demanded 459 have been surrendered. Of the remaining 41 the Pitao Alisherzai on the Kurram border have give up 31 ; the Ali Khel 1 ; the Sturi Khel in the neighbourhood of Barkai 9. As to the fine of Rs. 30,000, the Orakzai have actually paid Rs. 27,331 ; while about Rs. 800 due from the Masazai has been cancelled owing to the damage done to their villages. The balance of Rs. 1,875 is entirely due from the Pitao Alisherzai, it is expected that both the rifles and rupees will be forthcoming by to-day, when the period of grace expires.

One question which has recently engaged the attention of the Government of India is whether the blockade instituted against the Orakzai in the matter of their importing from India, salt, grain, etc., should now be raised. It has been decided that the Orakzai cannot be given access to British territory until the Afridi have submitted. They shared in the joint outbreak of the two tribes, and they must continue to suffer for the present. If the blockade were raised it is perfectly certain that the Orakzai would supply the Afridi with imported goods and make a handsome profit out of the transaction.

First impressions are notoriously deceitful in the concerns of everyday life, and they are often equally so in a campaign. The publication of full despatches is delayed so that the public learn the truth only very late in the day. Sometimes they never get at the facts at all, for the special correspondent cannot be everywhere, and his hands are occasionally tied by the officer who has to countersign his telegrams. We offer no apology, therefore, for referring to a sharp skirmish on the Peshawar frontier so far back as October 17th. The first official telegram gave a colour to this business which even now has not quite faded out. The facts were apparently simple enough. Two squadrons of the 9th Bengal Lancers were sent out from Fort Bara to reconnoitre the road to Mamani ; were ambuscaded when returning ; and their losses were 1 native officer and 14 sowars killed, 3 sowars wounded, 21 horses killed and 4 wounded. This was the news which reached Army Headquarters, Simla, on October 18th, and in explanation it was said that the officer commanding the reconnaissance had exceeded his orders, which were that he was not to adventure into the hills if he found the enemy holding them. The losses were serious enough to make the affair a good deal talked of at the time, particularly as the Mamund Valley business was still fresh in the public mind ; but later news, which came in day by day, really showed that the casualty list was trifling. Eventually it dwindled down to eight or nine in all ; but even now the first impression remains that the reconnaissance was badly managed. In justice to Captain Brasier-Creagh, who commanded the two squadrons, it should be remembered that Mamanai lies within the low hills beyond Fort Bara, and for the reconnaissance to be effective it was absolutely necessary for the cavalry to risk something. Captain Brasier-Creagh took every precaution to guard against surprise. He arranged to reconnoitre by one road and to return by another, and he left one squadron on the Bara side of the hills with orders to meet him as he was returning. With the other squadron he pushed on, saw the lie of the country about Mamanai and then started back again.

It was then that his squadron came into contact with the Afridis though it was not ambuscaded in the true military sense. What happened was that he found a defile through which he must pass held by 300 or 400 tribesmen. He dismounted some of his men and opened fire, but the enemy began to work round towards the rear, and two or three casualties occurred. The squadron then drew of into the valley for about half-a-mile in order to draw the Afridis from the hills, and this ruse was successful. They began to leave their position, stimulated thereto, in a measure, by the appearance of the second squadron from the Bara side. Captain Brasier-Creagh sounded the rally and started his men at a gallop through the defile, the only way in which they could be got out in comparative safety. Unfortunately some twenty men of the rearguard took the road along whichthey had originally entered the valley, and before they could be stopped they had lost 3 killed and 6 taken prisoners. The enemy were at the time swarming up from all directions, and were at times firing at a distance of only 50 yards. One Afridi afterwards told a prisoner that he fired twenty times at the British officer, but failed to kill him. The man's shooting was good all the same, for Captain Brasier-Creagh had his horse badly wounded, and a bullet passed through the wallets of his saddle. He was slightly wounded in the hand by a spent ball, but this must have been fired by another marksman, probably armed with a *jhezail*. One act of gallantry which may never figure in a despatch, should be mentioned. A native officer had his horse shot, and the animal fell with him pinning him to the ground. Captain Brasier-Creagh and Lieutenant L. L. Maxwell went back, relieved him and brought him away on foot until he could be put on another horse. All this was under a hot fire, which can be judged from the fact that the rescued man was shot dead just after he had remounted. Four other men whose horses were killed, were also saved by the two British officers. It was a smart border scrimmage while it lasted, and if there had been any want of decision or bungling in facing the enemy one squadron at least would probably have been cut off completely. Our native cavalry have done so well on the Malakand-Mohmand side, where their opportunities were many, that it is only fair to show that the Mamanai affair in another direction brought out the best qualities of their leaders.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 16.

THE guns which heralded the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, yesterday, also marked the fact that the brief Calcutta cold weather season is now in full swing, for to-night is the levee which all the great officials of the Government of India hurry to the capital to attend. The drawing-room follows on Saturday, and with cup day almost upon us all the delights of the season crowd on each other's heels. With a number of the finest houses of the city still in ruins from the earthquake, and the street lamps barely mended after the riots, Calcutta's merry-making cannot fail to be affected more or less deeply by the shadow of the great misfortunes of the year which is now closing. It is characteristic of human nature that gaiety should be rather the gayer than the reverse as a rule under the circumstances, and this bids fair to be the case here, though hotels and boarding houses are perhaps a shade less full than usual, and despite all anticipations to the contrary, the mofussil visitor will probably find less difficulty than he is won't in obtaining accommodation suitable to his means. This is no doubt chiefly due to the number of additional boarding establishments that have been opened. The supposition that advantage would be taken of the destruction of house property in the earthquake to push up rents to an exhorbitant figure has certainly had something to do with the matter, however, and it cannot be too generally known that nothing of the kind has occurred. For the best rooms in the most fashionable localities high rent is no doubt asked. This has always been the case, however,and there is nothing very remarkable in the way of enhancement this year, while from some enquiries I was making the other day it would seem that more modest apartments are, if anything, cheaper than usual.

Cold weather visitors will find a good many changes, apart from the ruins from the earthquake, and the new shops in Park Street. The most striking is the busy activity of the Kidderpore Docks, which makes an extraordinary contrast to the neglected solitude they have hitherto presented. I peeped into three of the big sheds the other morning, and found one of them full up with tea, another with hides, and the last with jute. The coaling berths were all occupied ; a big liner was being put through the lock gates at a pace which fairly astonished me after all I had been told of the demerits of the entrance. Goods were pouring in and going on board the vessels lying in the berths with a regularity and speed which would have been impossible at the jetties. There was no confusion or mixing up of cargo, and above all there was plenty of room and no ugly tide rush such as is so familiar at the jetties. I went on to see the block so confidently prophecied for the Port Commission tramline, but no block was there, though the doubling of the rails is apparently not yet complete, so that one line has still, in places, to do the work of two. Finally, I looked in upon the jetties, and found the *Wanderer*, which had only got into the river the day before, lying along side and already relieved of an appreciable portion of its cargo, and that too into a shed empty to receive it. Six months ago, before the new arrangement was started, I should probably have found the *Wanderer* lying out in the stream and unable to commence unloading at the jetty for five or six days after arrival. And even then no empty shed would have been at her disposal but one half crammed with export cargo, while the yard outside would have been blocked with lines of groaning ox carts, those bringing in export cargo preventing those with imports from getting away. All this is now changed, and whatever mistake may have been made in building the docks in the first instance, there can be no doubt about the advantage that has been gained by taking them into use now that they are there.

But I digress from the social doings in Calcutta which are beginning to be numerous. The Monday garden parties at Belvedere have given us an opportunity of meeting our friends from Simla and the mofussil, once more, and everyone regrets the approaching departure of the kindly host and hostess, whose hospitality has done so much to brighten the last few months in Calcutta. Next week Sir Alexander Mackenzie will probably be there, and the six months for which Mr. Stevens has administered Bengal will have terminated—The "Roi est mort vive le roi." For the rest I hear the Calcutta Light Horse have dispensed hospitality which has been much appreciated, while a pretty wedding at the Cathedral has started the season so far as this important class of functions is concerned. And I must not forget to mention the garden party given by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, last week, which must have been a very attractive one, judging from the number of people who were there. This notwithstanding the counter charms of that given by the Maharanee of Kuch Behar on the same day. W. "Woodlands" is always popular, but Dr. Ranking was giving us an opportunity of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Brough, who are doing so much to make this season a delightful one. To finished acting, such as theirs, we have long been strangers in Calcutta. An occasional star may have flashed upon us, but the Brough company alone have understood the paramount importance of the leading characters being properly supported. Following the example set by the management of the Theatre Français, they aim at having the apparently unimportant parts in a play filled by good actors who, like the master touches of a great painter, do much to make the finished whole that has been so much appreciated.

THE CORPORATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It behoves the Corporation to exercise care in the selection of a member to serve on the Legislative Council and to set aside all the canvassing and intriguing that are rampant. To this end some principle should be followed, and a very good one would be to confine the choice to members who have already served as presidents on the Corporation or as chairmen of the Standing Committee. It is obvious that the sort of acquaintance with municipal affairs which a gentleman acquires by holding one of these offices continuously for a year or two is of a totally different kind to that possessed by a member who attends only when and how he likes and reads only what papers he pleases. The presidents and chairmen are all picked men who have already won the confidence of their brother members, and whose business capabilities are known. So long, therefore, as any such men are available it stands to common sense that for others to come forward is mere assurance. Let such aspirants first win their spurs in the Municipal Office before aspiring to leap at a single bound into the highest Council in the Presidency. If any man by mere talk or conceit or assurance or canvassing is able to bounce himself into the Legislative Council, it will be taken as a clear proof by the enemies of local Self-Government that the Corporation is unfit to have a representative there at all. The representative of a great city like Bombay should be a man that no one can cavil at, and only members who have "passed the chair" should be eligible.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 20. CIVIS.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officers are proceeding home, to-day, by the Transport Nubia, on medical certificate from the Front :—

LIEUTENANT J. CARDEN, 15th Sikhs ; Lieutenant W. A. Fraser, 22nd Punjab Infantry ; 2nd-Lieut. H. F. Home, 11th Hussars ; 2nd-Lieut. C. S. Rome, 11th Hussars ; Lieut. T. C. Watson, R.E. ; Lieut. L. A. North, 1st R. S. Fusiliers ; Lieut. W. H. Bunbury, 15th Sikhs ; Lieut. E. B. Pusey, 2nd Yorkshire ; Lieut. H. A. Gibb, 30th Punjab Infantry ; 2nd-Lieuts. H. L. Baist, Highland Light Infantry ; and Lieut. F. W. Birch, 29th Punjab Infantry.

THE class constitution of the 1st, 8th and 9th Bombay Infantry has been changed. The two companies of Mahomedans in each of these battalions will be enlisted in the Bombay Presidency instead of in Rajputana and Central India.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Secretariat, yesterday at noon, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst presiding. There were also present : The Hon. Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S. ; the Hon. Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. ; the Hon. the Advocate-General ; the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S. ; the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S. ; the Hon. Mr. H. M. Thompson, B.A., M.Inst.C.E. ; the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie ; the Hon. Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B. ; the Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, I.C.S. ; The Hon. Mr. F. B. Kirkham ; the Hon. Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S. ; the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, L.M. ; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E. ; and the Hon. Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B.A.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar asked : Will Government be pleased to reconsider their decision regarding the enhancement of the rate of fees at the Grant Medical College ?

His Excellency the President replied : Government do not see any reason to reconsider the decision regarding the increase of fees at the Grant Medical College arrived at in February 1896, that decision having been arrived at after careful consideration.

In reply to a further question from Dr. Bhalchandra, H. E. the President said : His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has every desire to adhere as far as possible to the principle laid down in Government Resolution No. 1979, dated the 9th November 1888.

CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked : (*a*) Have the Civil Assistant Surgeons submitted from time to time any memorials setting forth their grievances on the ground of their pay, promotion and prospects in the service, and praying Government for their favourable consideration ? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether such memorials submitted both individually and collectively have received their favourable consideration, and, if so, with what result ? (*c*) If the memorials have not received any consideration, will Government be pleased to consider them favourably with a view to affording redress to that deserving class of public servants ?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied : Memorials of the kind referred to have been received, and the question of improving the position and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons is now under the consideration of Government.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked : Will Government be pleased to consider favourable any memorials submitted by the class of hospital Assistants regarding their grievances ?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied : If, as is presumed, the question refers to memorials already submitted by Hospital Assistants, I must refer the honourable member to the answer given to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad at the Council Meeting of the 17th August 1896.

VILLAGE SANITATION AND THE SCHOOL-MASTER.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked : Will Government be pleased—(*a*) to consider the advisability of including the village school-masters in the village committees of sanitation and (*b*) supply any information at the disposal of Government as to the measures taken to make such committees work effectively ?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied : (*a*) Under the Act, the responsibility for selecting the most suitable residents of the village as members of the sanitary committees is laid upon the Collectors, and Government do not consider it advisable to issue any general order requiring the nomination of village school-masters. (*b*) Where funds are contributed by the villagers, the Local Boards usually add sums equal to two-third of the amount contributed and Government grants one-third. The work of the committees is subject to the general supervision of the district officers.

THE ACTION OF AN ABKARI INSPECTOR.

Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar asked : Will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in regard to the illegal conduct of the Abkari Inspector and of the Police under his orders, referred to in the judgment of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Imperatrix vs. Rama bin Dhondi and three others, and brought to the notice of Government by that Court ?

Mr. Nugent replied : On consideration of the explanation of the Abkari Inspector and of a detailed report from the officer by whom the case was first inquired into, Government came to the conclusion that no further action was required.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

Mr. Chandavarkar asked : Will Government be pleased to state whether they contemplate the early extension of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to other districts than those to which it has been applied ?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied : Government have no such present intention.

Mr. Chandavarkar also asked : Has the recommendation of the Special Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1891 to enquire into the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act that a correct record of proprietary rights in land should be prepared and maintained been under the consideration of this Government ?

Mr. Nugent replied : The recommendation has been considered by this Government. This Government consider that all registered transactions affecting land should be communicated to the village officers, who should keep in each village as correct a record of proprietary rights as is possible through these means, and orders have been issued accordingly. But the question whether the land register, which under the existing law and rules is a record of legal liability for the assessment, should be converted into a correct record of rights is still the subject of correspondence with the Government of India.

THE COST OF PLAGUE PREVENTION.

Mr. Chandavarkar asked : Is it the intention of Government to represent to the Government of India the advisability of the Imperial Exchequer bearing a substantial portion of the cost of plague operations ?

His Excellency the President replied : Government regret their inability to reply to the question at this stage.

Mr. Chandavarkar for Mr. Gokuldas Parekh asked : (*a*) Is it not a fact that several Municipalities and Local Boards had and have still to incur heavy costs to prevent the spread of plague through passengers coming by rail ? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to order under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act that a portion of these costs be defrayed by the Railway Administrations ?

His Excellency the President replied : (*a*) Government are not aware that any Municipality or Local Board has incurred heavy costs in the prevention of the spread of plague otherwise than for their own protection. (*b*) Government do not consider that any portion of the cost of plague measures can equitably be imposed upon Railway Administrations.

In reply to a similar question standing in the name of Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, his Excellency the President said : (*a*) Government are aware that some Municipalities have become embarrassed in their finances as a result of the plague operations. (*b*) The question as to whether Government will make contributions will require very careful consideration.

CASTE DISTINCTIONS IN QUARANTINE RULES.

Mr. Chandavarkar asked : Are Government aware that the Quarantine Rules in some places make race distinctions ? If the answer to question be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to direct that the rules be so modified as to do away with those distinctions ?

His Excellency the President replied : (*a*) The word quarantine should not appear in Government orders and in the popular acceptation of the word does not apply. (*b*) There has never been any intention to exempt Europeans who are liable to carry infection and a modification will shortly be made in rules to make this intention clear.

MODIFICATIONS OF QUARANTINE RULES.

Mr. Chandavarkar for Mr. Gokuldas Parekh asked : Will Government be pleased to direct the following modifications in the rules prescribed in reference to quarantine in the mofussil :—That the following descriptions of persons, if free from plague or suspicious sy mptoms, be not detained in quarantine, or subjected to disinfection :—(*a*) Persons who are able to satisfy the plague authorities that they have not been in any affected area during the preceding ten days. (*b*) Members of the medical and legal professions travelling on duty and their servants. (*c*) Wives and children of Government officers exempted from quarantine rules. (*d*)

operations in Poona? (*b*) Have Government passed any order under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the defraying of these charges?

His Excellency the President replied:—(*a*) The actual amount of expenditure incurred may be taken as between 2 and 2 1-2 lakhs. (*b*) The question is under consideration.

THE PUNITIVE POLICE AT POONA.

Mr. Chandavarkar for Mr. Gocuidas Parekh asked:—Is it not a fact that Damodar Chapekar has admitted in his confession made before a Magistrate that Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst were murdered by himself and two other individuals?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied: As the case is still pending Government can only refer the honourable member to the reports of the confession which have appeared in the public press.

Mr. Chandavarkar for Mr. Gokuldas Parekh asked: Will not Government be pleased to order the discharge of the Punitive Police posted at Poona?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied: The question to what extent the force of additional police employed in Poona can, in the unfortunate circumstances of that city, be reduced, is engaging the anxious attention of Government. I may inform the honourable member that the expression "punitive police" does not occur in the Police Act or in any rule thereunder.

VILLAGE WELLS IN THE BROACH DISTRICT.

Mr. Chandavarkar for Mr. Gokuldas Parekh asked: Is it true that the District Local Board of Broach has made rules to the effect that it should not undertake the construction or repairs of any village well or tank (except for Dheds) unless the villagers contributed a certain proportion either in cash or labour; if it has made such rules, will Government be pleased to place them on the Council table?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied: The attention of the honourable member is invited to the following reply given at the Council Meeting of the 4th February 1895 to a similar question put by the late Mr. Javeriral Umiashankar Yajnik:—"The District Local Board passed a Resolution to the effect mentioned by the honourable member and it was subsequently modified by a proviso 'that any hard case brought before the Board by a member of the District Local Board should be considered on its merits.' The circumstances in which the Resolution was passed will be perceived from the extract from the Collector's report laid on the table."

THE FORTHCOMING DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. Chandavarkar for Mr. Gokuldas Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to say when they are likely to be able to bring before the Council the District Municipal Bill?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied: Government are unable at present to say when a Bill dealing with the subject may be brought before the Legislative Council.

THE MORTALITY AT AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Chandavarkar for Mr. Goguidas Parekh asked: (*a*) Have Government noticed that the general death-rate of the City of Ahmedabad is very high? (*b*) Are Government aware that this high death-rate is owing to overcrowding and the unhealthy condition of the subsoil?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied: (*a* and *b*) Inquiries are being made on the subject.

In answer to a further question on Mr. Parekh's share,

Mr. Nugent said: (*c*) Government do not consider it to be necessary or expedient to make any relaxation in the conditions for allowing agricultural lands to be used for building purposes. Collectors are well aware that the discretion given them by the rules should not be so exercised as to discourage the conversion of agricultural land into building sites, but it would not further that process or relieve overcrowding to forego for the benefit of private landholders the share which is due to the public of the increase in the value of land which is created by the demand for it for building purposes.

THE ARREST OF THE NATU BROTHERS.

Mr. Chandavarkar for Mr. Gokuldas Parekh asked (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the grounds which led to the arrest and imprisonment of the two Natu brothers under Regulation 25 of 1827. (*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether they intended to put them on their trial, and if so, when? (*c*) If Government do not propose to put them on their trial, will they be pleased to state how long they propose to detain them in prison?

His Excellency the President replied: (*a*) The persons referred to were placed under restraint for reasons of State touching the safety of a portion of the British dominions from internal commotion. (*b*) Action under the law in question implies that, in the language of the Regulation, judicial proceedings are either not adapted to the nature of the case, or are unadvisable or improper. (*c*) The first part of this question is covered by the preceding answer. The answer to the second part depends on considerations alluded to in the answer to the first question and upon eventualities not yet determined.

THE SIND VILLAGE OFFICERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

In moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers Act of 1881, the Hon. Mr. Nugent said the measure was a small one, and it was not necessary for him to make any remarks in explanation of it, in addition to those made at Poona last August when the Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee. The honourable member added: I would take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the loss sustained by the death of the late Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, whom last I saw at the meeting in Poona last rains at the Select Committee on this Bill. By the premature decease of the Hon. gentleman in the prime of his life and vigour an unkindly fate has robbed this Council of an able and valued member, the community to which Mr. Dharamsi belonged of one of its most distinguished ornaments, and me personally of an esteemed and courteous friend.

The Bill was then read a second time, and considered in detail, no amendments being made or proposed.

THE BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL.

In moving the first reading of this Bill Sir Charles Ollivant said:—I could have wished that the maiden measure it is my pleasure to present to you had been one of more originality and possessing more fascination for myself personally. But the maiden is not one exactly of my own selection. It was left (I don't mean abandoned) to my faithful charge by my predecessor. I cannot even say that since his departure it has acquired any additional claims excepting such as may have accrued from some natural development. But probably the fact that it has had his benevolent interest will commend it to your favour for more than any panegeric on my own part. For my own part I believe it will be found a humble measure of utility, and generally speaking I should describe it as one of harmony and relief. In alluding to the harmony I do not refer to the general concurrence of this Council which I am so sanguine of obtaining, nor to the allusion to instrumental music at the end of the Bill which is to form an accompaniment of the vocal music already dealt with by law, but rather I refer to the fact stated in the objects and measures appended to the Bill, that it will bring the police law of the Bombay Presidency into harmony with the police law which prevails in the rest of India. Then as regards relief you will find on reference to the sections that the first relief it aims at securing is relief from verbal ambiguity—a relief to the lawyer on the one side from much trouble and to his client on the other from much expense. The second measure of relief is one with which we will all sympathise—the power it gives to put off paying to-day what you can possibly pay to-morrow, and in another way it gives relief, by enabling your neighbours to bear a part of the expense which you would otherwise have to pay yourself. Then again it relieves certain innocent individuals from having to pay anything at all, and lastly it relieves Municipalities from having in the last resort to enforce recovery. It is not necessary for me to go into details because the Bill is so short that all its details are adequately explained in the statement of objects and reasons. I need only make one more allusion, and that is, to the statement made somewhere, that this Bill may have something or other to do with the fact that an additional police force is employed in Poona. It has only this much to do with it: that if it had not been for the fact that an additional police force was imposed upon Poona the Bill would have been presented to you some months earlier than this. As already indicated the measure was approved before I joined this Council, but it was thought that if it were introduced at the Autumn Session of the Legislative Council, in correct inferences might be drawn as to its having been suggested by the state of affairs at Poona. As I have mentioned Poona, I am glad to have an opportunity of saying that the most intense and impassioned sympathy is felt by Government for the series of troubles and inconveniences which have befallen that city. Your Excellency, I now beg to move the first reading of this Bill.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said:—Your Excellency, I have no wish to oppose the reading of the Bill now before the Council at this stage. But lest my silent vote may be construed into concurrence, your Lordship will be pleased to permit me to make a few observations indicating the grounds of my objection. In the form in which the Bill is now framed, I conceive, it is not open to question the principle or the policy of levying any punitive posts at all. The only point now open to consideration is the mode of imposing the tax, cess, or rate, whatever it may be called, to provide for its cost. Even on this limited ground the Bill as framed contains some points which, I venture to say, are open to serious objection. First, the Bill makes no mention of the rate of the tax. I believe, it is not unusual for the Legislature to specify the maximum rate allowable under any circumstances. I admit that the conditions of localities incurring the penalty may widely vary, and it will be difficult to lay down a hard-and-fast rule applicable to all places. At the same time, I think, not to leave the question of the amount absolutely at the discretion of the executive is apt to lead to great hardship in conceivable cases. The Legislature should, therefore, I submit, indicate its wish that certain defined limits should not be exceeded. Municipal Acts generally lay down such maximum rates of the cesses to be imposed. The impost to be provided for by the Bill is, I take it, of the nature of a municipal cess; only the authority to require its levy is the central instead of the Municipal Government. But the necessity of putting a limit on the demand does not become less urgent on that account. Secondly, as to the persons to be affected by the impost the Bill makes a new departure which again is likely to work serious injustice to innocent people. It is intended to make landlords whether resident or non-resident liable to the tax which, if at all justified, ought to be confined to the residents of a particular locality. The ground of levying a post of punitive police on any town or village is, I apprehend, that the residents of the town or village have become too unruly to be held in check by the ordinary police, or that a certain crime is undetected in consequence of the inhabitants of the place giving shelter to the offender. There may be some justification to make the actual inhabitants responsible in this manner in extreme cases. But non-resident owners of properties could not be charged, except when there is proof to the contrary, with complicity in any local crime. To say that men of property are likely to have local influence, and that it is their duty to use such influence in the cause of peace and good government is to argue on assumptions, which, I humbly submit, my lord, have no foundation in fact. To put a concrete case: A is a permanent resident of Bombay. He has some property in Poona; but he is so obscure that he does not possess the slightest influence for good or evil with the inhabitants of Poona. Is he to be made responsible for any crime committed in Poona on the ground of the supposed influence he may have got from the fact of his possession of property at that place? Or to put it in another way: Suppose a similar law is passed in England, and an Englishman ordinarily resident in India has property in England. Is he to be supposed to have influence in England from the fact of his possession of property, and will it be equitable to make him liable on the ground of such supposed influence? Further, assuming that ordinarily a person has in point of fact such

LOCAL INFLUENCE

as is contemplated, if he is not a frequent visitor of the place or is not in communication with his local agent, he is not likely to be cognizant of any criminal designs of any of the local residents. Besides, among the non-resident property-holders there may be women, infants, religious endowments, charities and other corporations who could not be possibly presumed to exercise any influence. If non-resident property holders are to be made responsible on the ground of their possessing influence, I would suggest the responsibility should be based on clear and distinct proof which should be open to challenge by the person sought to be made responsible. Thirdly, the provision as to spreading the liability over a period longer than the actual levy of the punitive post is to be greatly deprecated. A punitive post, whether justifiable or not, will always be a source of soreness among the people. To keep the tax on even after the post is withdrawn would be to keep open the sore—a result by no means desirable in the best interests of the Government. Further, it will be making posterity liable for the sins of their ancestors—a kind of vicarious suffering for which, my Lord, I humbly submit, there is no possible justification. It is usual to spread over a number of years the cost of large public works; but the principle involved in that case is that posterity gains the benefit of the works. A punitive post is a penalty, not a benefit. As a penalty it should be visited on the immediate and actual, or if necessary, at the outside, on constructive offenders. But to inflict a punishment on a future generation for the crime of a prior one is, I believe, beyond the limits of secular criminal justice. If a place is too poor to pay a certain high demand made by Government that is a reason for lowering the demand and suiting it to the ability of the place rather than spreading the demand over a longer term of years than justice requires, and making innocent generations of men liable. To enable the Government to spread the cost over a number of years is to remove one important check upon the arbitrary exercise of executive powers. The most sober and equanimous executive officers are on occasions apt to be carried away by the impulses of an hour, to exaggerate evils, and to mete out exaggerated punishment on the objects of their displeasure. The very object of legislative measures is to regulate executive discretion and to provide safeguards for the protection of the weak and the innocent. I have high respect for the justice and generosity of our executive officers, but I would not be a party of a legislation which would multiply facilities for the exercise of executive power and create disabilities and penalties on unoffending people. As I have said at the outset, I do not wish to oppose the first reading, but I earnestly hope that the measure will be modified in regard to the points I have indicated.

A MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. D. S. Garud said:—May it please your Excellency,—This is the first time I have the honor to stand at this table to address your Excellency. The time that has elapsed since your Excellency's pleasure of nominating me to this Council was made known to me is so short that I cannot within this brief interval pretend to have made myself as fully conversant with the business before this Council as my hon'ble colleagues. I can, therefore, only speak from first impressions, and have therefore to crave indulgence if the remarks made by the hon'ble mover in charge of the Bill, I am bound to say I am not satisfied that a strong case has been made out for making the proposed change in the existing law. The amendments, which demand special attention, are those in Section 25, Subsection 2, and the addition of Section 25A. The former refers to the cost of additional police, which the Government may think fit to post in any local area. The law, as it stands at present, empowers the Government to recover such cost by a rate charged on the inhabitants generally or on any particular section of the inhabitants of such local area. These are exceptional powers, and the occasions which call for their exercise are very rare. Religious or racial animosity have indeed sometimes led to breaches of the peace, but the passions excited by such causes are always of a transient nature and the powers possessed by the Government would appear to be sufficient to cope with these evils. But it is now proposed to extend these powers—to enable Government to recover such cost not only from the inhabitants but from holders of land within such local area, who may not be its inhabitants. I cannot imagine how persons who may be miles away from the scene of a disturbance can be held responsible for the acts or misconduct of those with whom they have nothing in common save the possession of land within the same local area. We have in Poona many small holders who spend their time in service or other profession abroad and make an investment in land in the place of their birth as a provision for their family and themselves upon their retirement. They have generally no interest and no voice in local jealousies or animosities, and it would be very hard on this class who may be the best respecters of law to be classed among those who may have to be punished for a breach of it. A tax imposed on all or any persons is likely to cause unnecessary irritation. It would bring an unjustifiable stigma on persons whose only fault may be that they are holders of land in a certain local area. It would also be objectional if it should fall on persons whose earnings are hardly sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their families. Such a law cannot but work harshly in practice as it will lead to invidious distinctions for which Government cannot always be expected to give justifying reasons in each instance. The hon. member went on to show that these objections apply with equal force to the provisions for realizing the amount of compensation to be awarded under the new Section 25 A, which is proposed to be incorporated in the existing law.

DOES THE BILL CLEAR AWAY AMBIGUITIES.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said: Your Excellency,—I do not desire to enter into anything like a minute examination of the provisions of this Bill, as, I believe, it will be in due course referred to a Select Committee, by whom the details will be carefully considered but one or two of the observations made by the hon. mover of this measure render it necessary that I should offer such opinion as I have formed. Sir Charles Olivant assures us that the Bill clears away several ambiguities and must, therefore, satisfy lawyers. Well, there are some who think lawyers are a very hard lot to satisfy, and will go on quibbling to the end of the world. But even the most reasonable lawyer should find it hard to agree that this measure clears away ambiguities. For instance, there is the proposal to make not only absentee landholders, but even those who are "interested in land" liable to pay the cost of an additional police force. I am not sure that the expression "interested in land" is a happy expression to use in a legal enactment, but, apart from that, may it not be taken to mean that any one who is interested in land may be made liable, and if that is so, what is there to prevent the members of this Council from being made liable—for, I take it, we are all more or less interested in land in the sense that we take interest in the prosperity and well being of the agricultural interest. That, however, is a minor point, for what is meant by the expression interested in land is evidently what lawyers call owning an interest in land. But has the hon mover of the Bill carefully considered what anomalies Government would have to face, if not merely absentee landholders, but all those who own what is called an interest in land, are included in the category of these having to pay for the cost of an additional police force? The instance of a mortgagee not in possession is not perhaps so glaring an instance of the anomaly as some other instances I would give. Take, for example, the case of the creature known as the Hindoo widow. Our courts an frequently called upon to decree maintenance to such a creature and to charge it upon land; and the Hon. Mr. Crowe will hear me out, when I say that such maintenance is often Rs. 4, or Rs. 6, or Rs. 12 a year—a paltry rate which used to startle a late Chief Justice of our High Court who could not comprehend how even a Hindoo widow could keep body and soul together on such a miserable pittance. And now this Bill proposes to pounce even upon the Hindoo widow's paltry rate of maintenance, for it cannot be denied, she has an interest in land. And is this to be defended on the ground that the Hindoo widow, having such an interest in land, has personal influence conferred upon her by that interest? Take again another instance. I have spoken of the Hindoo widow, but I shall speak of another creature known to the Hindu law—a man having what is called a reversionery interest. When a Hindu dies leaving his widow as his heir, the widow gets the property during her life time, and behind her is some one who longs to see the day when she shall cease to be and he will get the property as the reversioner. This reversionery interest is of a contingent and uncertain character, but, nevertheless, it is an interest in land, and is that also, uncertain and precarious as it is, to be made liable? I could multiply instances to show how inequitable it will be if persons interested in land are brought in as this Bill seeks to do. But that is not all. There is a question of principle involved in this Bill, which, I think, deserves the very serious consideration of this Council.

A MEASURE OF PROTECTION.

Legislation of this kind, which provides for the cost of an additional police force quartered in any local area on account of its disturbed or dangerous condition, has always been, so far as I have been able to understand the history of it, understood to be of a preventive or protective character, and an answer given by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant to one of the questions put to-day shews that he is of the same opinion, for he has told us, and rightly I think, that it is not correct to speak of an additional police post quartered in any place on account of its disturbed condition as a punitive post. If it were punitive, innocent inhabitants of a place declared to be in a disturbed or dangerous condition should share the cost of the additional police, but they have to pay because of the special protection they get. This is the principle underlying legislation of this kind, but is it the principle on which this Bill, as it is now before us, proceeds? No; Because if you look at section 4 you will find that it gives power to the Governor in Council to impose the cost of the additional police, if he chooses, on a single individual, leaving aside the inhabitants generally or any section of the inhabitants. This I consider to be an innovation entirely opposed to the preventive and protective character of such legislation. By applying it to individuals in the way that this bill seeks to do, it violates the cardinal principle of such legislation which is that it is intended to benefit entire classes and not with individuals. When the Bill which became law as Act 8 of 1895 was before the Supreme Legislative Council, Sir Anthony Macdonnald took care to point out that that Bill was never intended to touch individuals; and I do not see any reason why the Bill before us should proceed upon a line so new as to make the measure not preventive and protective, but penal and punitive. Then there is the proposal to bring in absentee landholders, and that proposal is recommended on two grounds. Firstly, it is said, the ownership of landed property confers influence upon them. I am aware that Act 8 of 1895 of the Supreme Legislature makes absentee landholders liable, but I would in passing say that it is not quite correct to say as the hon. mover has said, that the Bill before us seeks to bring the law in harmony with that Act, for the word inhabitants bears in that Act a more restricted meaning than it does in this Bill. But absentee landlords were brought by Act 8 of 1895 of the Supreme Legislature because, as a careful perusal of the debates in that Council will show, agrarian risings leading to serious breaches of the peace were frequent in Eastern Bengal; but as far as our Presidency is concerned, I think I shall not be wrong in saying that our agricultural classes have been law-abiding, and none of the riots of late have been of the agrarian disputes. Why, then, should they be brought in as this Bill seeks to do? It is said that the ownership of landed property confers personal influence on the owners: but is it quite correct to say that of the landholders in this Presidency, the bulk of whom are peasant proprietors with small holdings? And what influence can a landholder exercise who does not live in the place where his land is situate, and who cannot therefore, be expected to know, or be known, by the inhabitants of that place? Secondly, it is said, an absentee landlord must be made liable, because of the protection which he gets from the state. But an absentee landlord is generally one who has his land under an agreement for a fixed rent, which he gets from those to whom the land is let. His rent is assured under any circumstances and no special protection is afforded to his property by the quartering of an additional police force; and as to his person, there is no protection, for he does not live in the place. Then there is what may be called the compensation section of this Bill. That, too, requires very careful consideration. In the first place, under this Bill it is open to the District Magistrate to give compensation to any person for the death of any other person, even though the former may not be the son or widow or other dependant of the latter. That is surely most unjust. There are other objections which I should like to suggest in the section, for as it stands it is open to comment in several respects. But as we are now considering the motion for the first reading of this Bill I shall not enter into details at the present, but content myself with the observations which I have so far submitted for the consideration of the Council.

SIR C. OLLIVANT'S REPLY.

Sir C. Ollivant said:—Your Excellency,—I have but little to say as to the remarks of honourable members who have spoken except to express their willingness to support the first reading of the Bill. So far as I am personally concerned, while I am prepared to accept the criticism of the Hon. Mr. Gharud in a chastened spirit, I have some ground for consolation that those criticisms as to my remarks in the discovery in proposing the first reading were apparently prepared before he entered the room, for as other speakers are concerned I am grateful to the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar because he so effectually removed some of the chief arguments advanced by the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra. The latter hon. member seemed to think that the imposition of additional police must necessarily be a punitive measure, but Mr. Chandavarkar pointed out that it might be a necessary protective measure. Dr. Bhalchandra said that if you can bring it home to the absentee landlord that he was in any way responsible for the disturbance, occassioning the extra police, it might possibly be right to make him pay. But if, on the other hand, it is necessary owing to a disturbed state of a district or city to have additional police over and above the number the general taxpayer is content to provide, as the normal supply, if this is necessary, then surely those who have the greatest interest in the district or city who own property there should bear a share of the expense. The same question affects the contention that the deferment of payment is wrong in principle, as it keeps the sore open. If the imposition of a certain extra force is a *sine qua non* of public security for a short time then the cost of the extra police is determined not by the conduct of inhabitants or particular section of them, but by the question of what the effective measure of protection is. If the force be necessary, and in addition required, is it not kinder that the inhabitants instead of being called upon to pay the whole sum at once should be allowed to spread the payment over several years. I have no doubt whatever that if the inhabitants of any town or district subject to the payment of a certain sum were polled as to the time in which that sum should be paid, they would give an unanimous opinion that it should be spread over a certain number of years. I am not in favour of laying the charge upon posterity, as some speakers seem to think, but you cannot apply that description to payment spread over three or perhaps five years. There is one other point touched upon by the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar to which I should perhaps refer, one on which I have not before touched. As it is a purely legal matter, I must leave our lawyers to place beyond doubt the question of the meaning of the term "interest or land." I can only quote what our own legal advisers said on the subject. It is this: "The word 'otherwise' will limit according to established canons of construction, the application of the words "interested therein" to persons having an interest *Ejusdem generis* with that connoted by the associated words "holders of land." That at any rate was the intention of Government in having this phrase inserted in the bill. Fortunately if the actual wording at present does not carry out the intention of Government, there will be opportunities hereafter of introducing the necessary change, and I am happy to say we may probably have the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar in the task.

The Bill was then read a first time, and on the motion of Sir Charles Olivant referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Mover, the Hon. Messrs. Monteath, Gharud, Chandavarkar, Modiarty, and Crewe, with instructions to report within four weeks.

H. E. the President then adjourned the Council.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th December 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	1	50 p.m.	11	53
Suez	20	2	55 a.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 20th December 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	43	...	3
" Karachi	1	31	...	1
" Madras	...	13	...	1

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE week's returns show that only 87,000 persons are now in receipt of famine relief. Of these 15,000 are on relief works in Bombay, and 60,000 in receipt of gratuitous aid in the Central Provinces. The total shows a decrease of 50,000 persons on last week's figures.

THE tenders for the Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan amount to Rs. 6,50,300 at rates varying from Rs. 98 to Rs. 100-2.

THE railway authorities have sanctioned an increase of pay amounting to 25 per cent for all the menial staff on Rawalpindi district during the rush of traffic in consequence of the frontier operations.

ASTRONOMICAL instruments and apparatus imported into Travancore will be exempted from customs duty if the importer certifies that they are imported for the purpose of observing the forthcoming solar eclipse, and that they will be exported again within three months after their importation.

MR. S. S. TANNER, a young civilian who only arrived in India on the 9th instant met his death from an accident when out riding at Chupra on Wednesday. His horse was rather fresh, and Mr. Tanner was thrown, receiving severe injuries to his head. His case was considered hopeless from the first, and he died in the evening.

MR. HOLLAND has penned a note on quartz-barytes found between Mittur and Alangayam, Tirupatur Taluq, Salem District, in the last published Records of the Geological Survey, in the course of which he says:—"In view of the presence of the accessory minerals a special test for gold was made by Mr. Blyth, with the result that 19 lbs. of the rock yielded gold in the proportion of 13 grains to the ton. Although this is of course well below a profitable minimum, the area seems quite worth further testing on a larger scale."

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 27th November was 304 against 313 and 293 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 48. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 11. There were no deaths from small-box during the week. There were no deaths from tetanus against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowell-complaints amounted to 107 and 37 respectively, against 133 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·0 per mille per annum; against 32·8 the mean of the last five years.

AN important meeting of the Calcutta Plague Commission was held on the 8th of December, when the completed and elaborate arrangements for intercepting railway passengers from infected districts before entering Bengal were discussed and approved. Mr. E. R. Henry, Inspector General of Police, Bengal, explained the use it was proposed to make of the Regular Police, and the chowkidars, respectively, the aggregate number of these bodies being 182,000 men. In addition to the various cheques supplied by the Railway Police, he said, a small peripatetic staff had been entertained who travelled up and down the line even beyoned provincial limits. Sir Patrick Playfair suggested that train carrying third class passengers should not be allowed to pass through observation places at night. Mr. Henry replied that he did not think this feasible; but it would be a great convenience if all the passengers coming from infected areas could be kept in separate compartments.

ALTHOUGH it is somewhat early in the day to speculate on the probable lines of the Budget, writes a contemporary, it is evident that a very considerable deficit on the estimates for 1897-98 is inevitable. In the first place the famine has cost Government considerably more than was budgeted for, the frontier disturbances may easily run into a bill of four crores by the end of March, and the opium sales are by no means up to expectation. On the other hand, the Government is certain to derive considerable benefit from the rise in exchange, the earnings of the railway lines are now fifty lakhs better than at the corresponding date of last year, and the irrigation returns are sure to prove satisfactory. All things considered, however, there is no reason why a happier and more prosperous state of things should not be confidently looked for next year.

THE lengths to which railway companies will now go to secure advertisement would surprise bygone general managers and other old railway officials could they but know. The last generation of railway men could never have imagined that carriages, even down to the humble third, would be converted into the likeness of picture galleries with photographs of the scenery along the various lines, nor could they have foreseen the latest development of this idea—the magic-lantern slide and lecturer supplied gratis for the entertainment of subburban audiences by benevolent directors. Yet the Great Eastern Company—a company, by the way, which earns its revenue more hardly than any other railway in England—has gone the length of offering to lend magic-lantern slides of picturesque views along the line, together with the services of lecturers to dilate upon them, to any local bodies that care to apply for them. The offer is at once generous and a clever way of making known the beauties of the Broads and other tourist districts through which the Great Eastern Railway runs.

THE Westminster Vestry are promoting a petition to Parliament against the proposal of the London County Council to construct tramways across Westminster Bridge and along the Victoria Embankment.

WE understand that Sir Edgar Boehm was the sculptor of the bust of the late Earl of Derby which is being placed in the library of the House of Lords. The gift was made anonymously through the Earl of Stanhope, and accepted with thanks by the House of Lords Offices Committee. The position which it occupies in the library is similar to that which has been allotted to the two other memorial busts—those of Lord Brougham and Lord Truro—already placed in this apartment.

WHEN the Duke of Devonshire was a boy he used to walk from Compton Place to the Wish Tower all the way through cornfields. When the Marquis of Salisbury looks forth from that pleasant house towards the sea, he may find it difficult to realise such a possession. The Wish Tower which was one of the martello towers built round the wide semi-circle of Pevensey Bay to guard against French invasion, stand now about the middle of Eastbourne Parade. A town of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, with spacious, well-paved streets, fine shops, numerous places of worship, and a busy railway station stretches out to east and west, and inland almost up the gates of Compton Place. The change is due in the main to the wise ordering of the late Duke, who encouraged the growth of Eastbourne as much a possible, and was at the same time careful that it should grow up an agreeable town.

PRESIDENT KRUGER, it will be remembered, some time ago delicately referred to the Queen as "eene kwaje vrouw." The puzzle had such a vogue at the time that he has now followed it with another. Questioned at Ermelo with regard to the Raid indemnity he replied, according to the telegraphic report, that "Grandmother On Ma" would not pay, but that he meant to get the money slowly. The precise nature of the compliment meant to be conveyed to her Majesty is at present doubtful. In the meantime, however, a correspondent hazards the following guess as to the true inwardness of the words. He writes: May it be permitted to one who does not claim to know the Boer dialect itself, to suggest the following solution of the puzzle? The word "grand mother" would be correctly translated into Dutch "grotmoeder;" "ma" and "ma" are used familiarly as with us, and in the same familiar style "Ou" an elliptical form of "oude" (old) takes the place of the prefix groot (great, grand). It may, therefore, not improbably be that Oom Paul (can it be that the President does not like his own title?) really spoke of the Queen as "Ou Ma"—simply "Grandmother," and that the Ou is a vagary of the telegraphist?

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SIR GEORGE COTTON presided at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall.

THE ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY.

The massive silver casket made by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Calcutta, to contain the address of congratulation voted by the Bombay Municipality to her Majesty on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee in June last, was placed on the table. It is an artistic piece of work, being a combined model of a pagoda and a mosque, goddesses represented in the Hindu Mythology standing at each corner. It will be forwarded Home to be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty through the Secretary of State for India.

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the report of the Standing Committee on the question of the proposed amendment of the law relating to the registration of births and deaths be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to apply to Government to amend sections of the Municipal Act in terms thereof.

Dr. Bhalchandra said: It has been a well-known fact that the registration of births and deaths in this city has been very unsatisfactory. I have on different occasions drawn the attention of the Corporation to this defective system of registration, and the Corporation has passed resolutions drawing the attention of the Commissioner to this unsatisfactory state of things. The plague, however, has awakened everybody, and it has been deemed necessary with a view to placing the system of registration of births and deaths on a sound basis to amend the present provisions bearing on the registration of births and deaths which have remained up to now practically a dead letter. The procedure which the law at present allows is highly unsatisfactory and uncertain inasmuch as registering officers have entirely to depend upon the statement made to them by the friends and relations of the diseased person as to the cause of death and duration of illness. During the prevalence of epidemic diseases with a large ignorant and illiterate population there is a tendency to disguise the true causes of death, and the statements of mortality cannot be accepted as a true indication of the state of public health. The severe epidemic through which we have passed and are passing has clearly demonstrated that there has been a great tendency to conceal cases. It is absolutely necessary in the interest of science and of the commerce of this city that the state of public health should be accurately registered, so that the sanitary credit of this city may be maintained. At present in the case of a corpse reaching the registered place for the disposal of the dead without the necessary certificate the police are to be communicated with and the corpse is to be kept until the certificate is obtained. This will be a disadvantage over the old system. In the Standing Committee the majority of the members was in favour of this system. But the minority, headed by my friend, Dr. Bahadurji, condemn this as a fraud and no registration system at all. Dr. Bahadurji maintains that the certificate of the cause of death should be obtained from a qualified medical man who attended the dead person during his illness and the system should be so framed as to attain this and at all costs and hazards. No doubt Dr. Bahadurji is theoretically right. A certificate of the nature he insists upon is a desideratum and is obtained in all civilized countries when such a system prevails. But in Bombay the religious prejudices, customs, and habits of people are quite different, and it will be a great hardship to introduce such system, which will be practically unworkable. For all practical purposes the amendments suggested will attain the object in view without any trouble and friction. It is always safe, as the late lamented Mr. Justice Telang observed, to proceed along the lines of least resistance. Perhaps after the lapse of few years when the different communities are sufficiently advanced to appreciate the benefits of such a system, it will then be time to amend the Act to suit the conditions of the people of those times. I think at this juncture it will be unwise to insist upon making the system theoretically perfect because in addition to the religious prejudices, habits and customs of people acting as deterrants, the financial considerations must make it almost impossible to think of adopting it in Bombay. In the new scheme it is proposed to dispense with the services of the present registrars, and to appoint in their places Deputy Health Officers one in each ward, performing such other duties as the Commissioner and the Health Officer may think necessary. Each registrar is to live in his own ward, have an office, and be allowed such small clerical staff as may be requisite. It is also proposed to appoint a sub-registrar for each Section of the City, the number varying according to the population. These officers will be recruited from the Hospital Assistant class, and it is proposed that they should reside in their respective sections. It is not proposed to make any alterations with regard to the registration of births, but simply to increase the number of karkoons. With full-time registrars and subregistrars closer supervision and inquiry will be maintained, and every important branch of vital statistics will, it is hoped, be placed upon a better footing than at present. The Standing Committee have made certain important alterations in the draft amendments proposed by the Commissioner. There will be according to the scheme seven registrars, 752 sub-registrars, five cemetery clerks, 12 office clerks, 68 birth karkoons 22 cemetery karkoons, and 7 office peons. The estimated cost of the new scheme per annum is Rs. 72,252 or 27,984 in excess of the sanctioned estimate for the current year.

Pro. Muller seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

In support of his amendment, Dr. Bahadurji said that the matter required very careful consideration. The important section in the proposed amendment of the Act is section 450. It would be as well to remember that the procedure first contemplated by it was not very radically different from that of the existing system. The present practice was to enter the cause of death in the cemetery book from answer to questions put by the sub-registrar to the relations of the deceased accompanying the funeral party. The proposed change required the sub-registrar to proceed to the house of death to enter the cause of death in the form of a death certificate made out "to the best of his ability," no doubt from inquiries from relations of the deceased. The change was evidently no advance on the exisiting system. The system of all European countries required that the certificate of death was to be made out by qualified medical men who had treated or examined the deceased during life, or by the official registrar from inspection of the corpse, with *post-mortem* examination where necessary. And these were the only means of knowing the cause of every death in the city. When the whole report was being considered, the Commissioner explained by a memo. that the proposed section 450 contemplated he procedure of the civilized countries in that the sub-registrar would be inspecting the corpse or even making a *post-mortem* if necessary to enable himself to grant a death certificate "to the best of his ability." That was very different from what the Standing Committee had understood the section to mean. It was, no doubt, the correct procedure, and he (the speaker) heartily agreed with it, but it was ultimately decided to add the words "after inspection of the corpse, if necessary," to define, as it were, the power of the sub-registrar. Now the words "if necessary" actually defeated the very object of the section. Was it to be believed that the sub-registrar would be able to decipher the cause of death in some cases, or in any case, without seeing the corpse? And, moreover, it gave great opportunities for bribery and corruption. Why, a rupee, or even less, would alter the "if necessary" into "unnecessary." It may be contended that in the case of respectable people their word may be taken and the corpse need not to be inspected. But actual experience would tell that in matter of concealing the cause of death respectability did not often come in the way of concealing facts and withholding full and true information. The words "if necessary" must, therefore, be omitted from the section, and no death certificate should be granted without an inspection of the corpse. If a qualified medical man in Europe granted a death certificate in a case that he had not seen, but of whose sickness he had heard the necessary particulars from his partner in practice, he would be liable to punishment. The proposal to accept death certificates from official sub-registrars on Rs. 40 per month from what they would be told by the relations of the deceased was not one that would be entertained by men who really desired a reliable system of death registration. The proposed sub-section 450 A made the continental system of section 450 applicable to the requirements of this country and prevented the hardships and annoyance it would entail in the case of the poor. Imagine a Balloo dying at midnight. His relation would have to go to fetch the sub-registrar for the necessary death certificate. The sub-registrar would, no doubt, answer the call according to circumstances. He may have his foot sore and may require a ghary—knowing how anxious people were to see that the corpses of their relations were disposed of without any delay. One could well imagine what they would have to undergo and offer to hurry up the sub-registrar to their place and obtain from him the necessary certificate. He (the speaker) desired to remove all these hardships by the permissive section 450A. All it did was to tell the people that it was open to them to avoid all the inconvenience and hardship of section 450 by simply notifying to the local Health Office that there was a case of sickness in the house. By a case of sickness was meant one confined to a sick-bed or to the house. On receipt of notification, the sub-registrar would proceed to the house of sickness and note the case in a special form in duplicate.

He moved an amendment that the words if necessary in section 450 be deleted and that a new section be added as under: 450 (A) That in case of sick persons confined to the house and not running or unable to afford qualified medical treatment, on intimation of sickness being given to the local Health Officer, the Medical Inspector would be available for the purposes of examining the case and certifying the nature of the disease. That on a death occurring in such a case this certificate would be

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE French have added a new "gibier" to their list. Attempts to supplement their pheasants and partridges by the Californian and other American turkeys have not succeeded, but the new "gibier" promises well. It is the "Tinamou" of Brazil and the Argentine—in other words, the American quail or partridge. There are six species of this bird, varying in size from our quail to the pheasant; but that which appears to suit the climate of France best is the Red Tinamou (Rynchotus rufescens). Several trials have been made of it by M. de Rothschild, Mdme. Goeffer, and elsewhere, but the most successful is that of M. Gallichet at Meriel.

The birds were allowed to run at large in his preserves. Their eggs, to the number of 115, were hatched by black hens, and by artificial incubators. The chickens were fed on ants' eggs and thin slips of bullock's heart, resembling worms. The tinamou has a wild habit, lending itself to sport, but a peaceable disposition in contact with pheasants and other "gibier." It eats a great variety of food. It walks in a stately manner, like the pheasant, but is very wary, and gives the dogs as well as the sportsman a good deal of trouble. In Brazil and the Argentine it is caught by the lasso, and will perhaps be the means of introducing that weapon into Europe as a new thing in sport. The flesh is said to be delicious by those who have eaten it, and in Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and other South American cities it is regarded as the most succulent of all fowls—finer than partridge.

In Paris alone 18,000 mothers are obliged to leave their infants for the sake of their work, a fact which accounts for the great mortality in nurslings. Of 7,605 deaths in 1895, some 4,917 were due to insufficient care. Hired nurses, unwatched and full of prejudices, as well as erroneous notions, are chiefly to blame. Hence M. Bertillon, the well-known anthropologist, has drawn up a plan for "puericulture" on a large and, in some sort, industrial scale. He proposes to have large nurseries in healthy parts of the country, and to substitute sterilised milk for nurses. His scheme has met with some objections, of course (they are never wanting), but it is considered worthy of trial, and improvements can be made in it as experience is gained.

Major R. E. Moore, in the "Aeronautical Journal," describes his experiments with a new flying machine, made after the model of the Indian flying-fox. The action of the muscles in moving the wings is imitated by means of spiral springs and an electric or other motor. Two or more pairs of wings, in tandem fashion, are employed, and Major Moore hopes to construct a machine capable of raising a man.

The American Weather Bureau have flown a new cellular kite, presenting a surface of 70 square feet to the wind, to a height of 1¼ miles. The framework is of spruce fir, joined by wires, not nails, and covered with white muslin as durable as black silk. The kite is rectangular, like that of Hargrave, the Australian, but the construction is different and superior to his The kite carries an anemometer and a meteorograph, weighing 2½ pounds in all. Very fine steel wire weighing 5lbs. to the mile is used for the "string."

For a height of one mile, three miles of wire are required, and the total weight of the wire and instruments for the flight of 1¼ miles is about 25lbs. The wire is cut in length of 7,000 feet, and after each thousand is reeled out, the flight is arrested, until the inclination of the kite is determined by looking through a telescope at a scale marked on the inner surface of the kite. When a kite has risen above the under currents of air, it is out of danger till it descends into them again. The wire is paid out by a small engine.

The United States Time and Weather Service Company of New York is establishing in that city a number of standard clocks which drop time-balls at noon. Under the dials are panels displaying the latest weather reports, and of course the unblushing advertisement. There is also a barometer and thermometer. Very good: but was it absolutely necessary to mix up "tempus fugit" and meteorology with Blank's pills?

The tallow tree of West Africa is not the same as that of Guiana (Myristica Surinamensis Roland), or that of the Congo (M. Kombo), but belongs to the family of guttifers. It is called "msambro" by the natives of Usambara and Allanblackia Stuhlmannii Engler by the botanist. It is a large tree with fleshy and fantastic flowers. The fruit, large as a human head, contain seeds rich in fat, from which candles are made. Quite a trade in it has sprung up in Bagomoyo, and the reddish wood is employed in cabinet making.

Professor Harris, of Cornell University, prefers a gasoline to a steam launch for field work. He made long voyages along the American coast during summer, and also on the rivers and canals inland, collecting geological specimens. Any well-made boat, 30 feet long, with a 6-horse-power gasoline engine, will, he says, run 800 miles on two barrels of oil at a cost of a little over a cent a mile. With a few days' practice, the engine is mastered, and one can navigate himself, no licensed pilot being required by U. S. regulations. The avoidance of Government interference, of boiler fire, of getting up steam are other advantages to this floating laboratory. We hope to see the gasoline launch become a recognised means of holidaying, camping out, and collecting specimens along our own coasts and up our rivers.

The lumberers controlling the Big Tree Forest on the Western slope of the Sierra Navada, California, are trying to get Congress to let them cut the big trees in the General Grant National Park, a reservation of the Sierra, containing magnificent Sequoias and Sugar Pines, which are probably the oldest living things on earth. According to "Garden and Forest," the object of these schemers is to make money for themselves, as there is no demand for the timber by the community, who use redwood.

A relief map of the Yellowstone Park is to be constructed by orders of the U.S. Government Board of Control, for the coming exhibition at Omaha. It will be about 6ft. square, and represent the geology as well as the topography of the park. The scale will be one inch to the mile, and there will be exaggeration of heights and hollows.

Among the forthcoming lectures at the London Institution are "Signalling across Space," by Professor S. P. Thompson, President of the Rontgen Society; "On the Frontier of History in Britain," by Professor Boyd Pawkins; "The Weather Office and its Work," by Mr. C Harding; "Microbes: Friendly and Otherwise," by Professor W. B. Bottomley; "My Scrambles among the Alps," by Mr. E. Whymper; "The First Crossing of Spitzbergen," by Sir Martin Conway; "Haunts and Habits of British Birds, by Mr. R. Kearton. There will be a Christmas course for juveniles on insects and their habits.

In the course of a paper on "the Upper Schuylkill River," which was read before the chemical section of the Franklin Institute by Mr. Oscar C. S. Carter, professor of geology and mineralogy, Philadelphia, U.S.A., it was pointed out that the Schuylkill River, above the city of Reading, was so strongly charged with sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron that it could not be used as a water supply for Reading, and the towns along its banks between Reading and the coal regions. Water of this kind would strongly corrode iron boilers, so that it could not be safely used for the generation of steam. Its effect on the fauna of the Schuylkill was strongly marked. There were practically no fish in the river between Reading and Tamaqua. Molluscan life, which was provided with a protective shell of carbonate of lime, did not flourish in the acid water; their shells would be corroded and slowly dissolved. Mussels, water snails and crayfish found more congenial quarters in the Lower Schuylkill below Reading, where the water loses its acidity. The acidity of the Schuylkill was due to impurities found in coal. Coal generally contained sulphur in two forms, as pyrite, or sulphide of iron (FeS_2), and sometimes as organic compound of sulphur, which had not as yet been studied. When iron sulphide oxidised on exposure to air, or water containing dissolved oxygen, it begins to disintegrate, and ... usually converted into sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron, both of which were soluble in water. The pyrite was the principal source of sulphur in coal; in many specimens of coal and coaly slate, these glistening yellow specks were plainly visible. The various tributaries of the Schuylkill River, in Schuylkill County, flowed through the coal regions, and all the acid mine water which was pumped from the mines found its way into the river. Years ago, before coal was mined in Pennsylvania, the river was free from acidity from its source to its mouth, and fish were found along its entire course.—

The effect of temperatures upon the hibernation of injurious insects forms the subject of a short paper by Dr. L. O. Howard in the Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a well-known fact among agriculturists and horticulturists that winter weather of a steady degree of severity is more favourable to plant growth than a winter with alternating frosts and thaws. With regard to certain injurious insects, it has become an accepted idea among economic entomologists that this same principle holds good, but farmers and others believe a winter which has been unusually severe will result in the destruction of injurious insects to such an extent as to promise comparative immunity in the next season. Experiments were required to throw light upon the matter, and these have been carried out by Dr. Albert M. Read, of Washington, the manager of the cold storage department of the American, Security and Trust Company. Dr. Read has found, in the course of his experiments, that a consistent temperature in the neighbourhood of 18 deg. F. will not destroy the larvæ of *Tineola biscelliella* or of *Attagenus piceus*, but that an alternation of a low temperature with a comparatively high one invariably results in the death of the larvæ of these two insects.—*Nature*.

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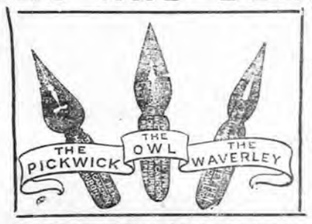

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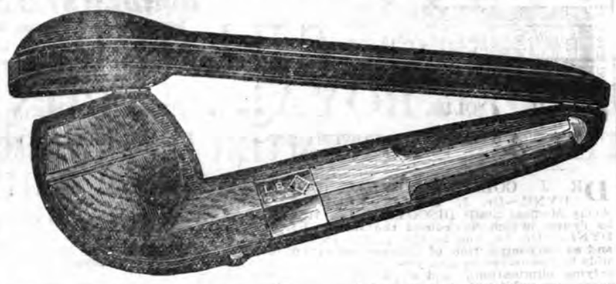

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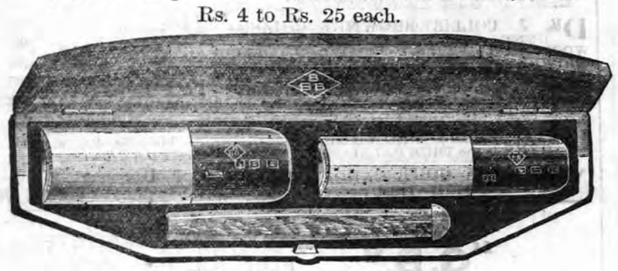

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